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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The farm.

The Kalamazoo National Horse Show.

The third national exhibition of Horses at Kalamazoo was held nearly a month earlier than usual. We are not prepared to say that other, as the affair was unquestionably quite a success. Though in some respects we think blood bay, rather below the medium size, a it might be improved in its management and arrangement.

We think t'e whole classification is defective, and if we point out wherein we think so, it is because we would contribute in some degree to its future success, rather than from any desire to carp at what has been done heretofore so successfully and so well.

Practically speaking the arrangement of the classes which are thirty-five in number recognizes four grand divisions or varieties of the horse, namely: 1, the blood or thoroughbred horse; 2, the trotting horse; 3, draught horse; and, 4, the horse of general utility; but yet in the younger classes this division is practically ignored, for the young stock had all to compete together, obliging the judges in some cases to conflict with each other, some of the awards evidently being given with reference to speed, and others with reference to other points, which were considered of more importance. This renders the decisions a lottery, and not a reward of merit for breeding up to well known standards, and of course depreciates in some degree the value of the judgments rendered. The association, besides attracting together a large concourse for the purpose of amusement and instruction, should also keep in view the policy of endeavoring to make its awards a stamp of excellence.-

In suggesting a change in the classification, the division of the thoroughbred would naturally come first, and with them might come also stables of colts bred from one horse, no matter whether the dams were thoroughbred or not. If the thoroughbred is worthy of being resorted to for improvement, it is right that the public at these exhibitions should have an opportunity of judging of the quality of the horse from the appearance of his stock. The second division is the trotting or roadster horse. Here speed, as the first property, is universally recognized .-The association themselves recognized it by offering the very largest of all the premiums to two animals that have got little else to recommend them, namely, Ethan Allen and Flora Temple. The man, therefore, who sacrifices speed to obtain size, form, style, power and substance, has no business in this class and both young and old stock should be separated so that if he is willing to exhibit only for speed he may have the opportunity. There were many young animals shown which had been bred for speed, and were ready to speed and strength do not come up as main also exhibited a very fine trotting three-yearshow how truly their breeders had kept their points by which they are to be judged; their old filly named Sultana, by Fisk's Othello, main point in view, but which had no oppor- utility as work horses or as driving horses which, in appearance and action, exceeded tunity of exhibiting; while on the other hand are not chief points, that direct the judges; every animal in her class.

was generally behind the judges' stand, which intervened between the large number of spec tators and the horses, except when a class was ordered for a trial of speed. We believe be enlarged, and the whole of the classes examined there. It would both render the stand more profitable and more agreeable.

The entries at this exhibition were slightly in excess of those of previous years, and it was generally, admitted that the horses were better in quality, especially with regard to the young stock, which were remarkable for the improvement shown.

The thoroghbreds shown were somewhat meagre in number, but they appeared to be a favorite class with the crowd, and excited much attention. Capt. Buford, to whom the old, the element of speed and action, as well ters relating to them should be made with first premium was given last year, bore it off as size and general appearance was entitled reference to some known and well established again this year. The second premium was to some consideration. The horse that cargiven to Warfield, the two-year-old brought ried off the first premium was from Illinois mares, all of good size, none of them distinfrom the stables of R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, by A. C. Fisk, of Coldwater, Young Mercer, a small thoroughbred, owned by Mr. Mitchell, of Marshall, and old Snip Printer, a horse not fully bred, but which has stood in this affected the exhibition, one way or the this State, and left some stock here, were the other, as the affair was unquestionably quite competitors. Young Mercer is a handsome little coarse in the head and neck, and was bred in Canada. His sire was imported Mera race horse called Godolphin; the dam of Young Mercer was Yellow Rose by Andrew, out of Tuberose by Arab; Andrew was by Sir Charles, out of a dam by Herod. The only thoroughbred mare shown was Hebe, now owned by K. C. Barker, of Detroit, her grandam was Rowena the dam of the celebrated Alice Carneal, the dam of Lexington. A very hundsome black mare from Indiana was presented as thoroughbred, but was ruled out for want of pedigree.

The roadster or trotting class was largely represented. Classes 4, 5 and 6 were each for stallions over five years old, with a trotting gait, but the first were stallions that showed speed, that being the test, and the entries in it were four, and the trial between them was one of the most exciting events of the exhibition. The winner, Morrill Boy, a Vermont horse, of the Black Hawk strain on the side of the sire, with a dash of Messenger blood in the dam, a brewn in color, and about even trotting gait, without much style. He crowd, as he had not the stride.

The eight-year-old stallions entered for premiums were numerous. Here the Judges premiums given were awarded first to Denstyle and action, somewhat leggy, however and hardly enough substance in his loin flank,

many good animals were shown which had no | hence their quality as breeding stock must chance beside the speedy footed trotting be that by which they should be judged, yet stock, which had little else to commend them. in horses of that age, we would ask how is In the exhibition of the several classes, also this to be ascertained better than by a refer there is room for amendment. We would ence to the stock produced. The Coldwater claim that each class should be brought up horse had on the ground several colts to where the most people can have the best op- which were awarded premiums for excellence, portunity to see them. The place selected while the horse that took the first premium had none. Here is a question for the consideration of the Association which ought to side of their speed, would have been pronoun be more definitely settled, in its future operationss. A stallion of fine style, that is kept the arena in front of the large stand should neither for driving, for speed, nor for work, but notoriously for breeding, at the age of the Green Mountain Black Hawk, and of its eight years or over, should either be able to show meritorious stock as a proof of his quality, or he should be disqualified from the title of general utility. A friend of ours has a very handsome, stylish stallion, of remarkably fine appearance, splendid carriage, and equal to very many of those shown in this class, yet rule by which decisions were made. At least

> restricted to all between five and eight years little attention, and the decisions in all matof good size, very long bodied, his chief de guished for smoothness or beauty of form fect, of considerable power, and with reasonable speed and action, and a good deal of style. His color was a strongly marked dappled or ange bay, almost a sorrel. He lacked in compactness, and hence we doubt his powers of endurance.

The four-year-olds were numerous, and here speed was partially tested only. As a and in form as a brood mare, was inferior in four-year old cannot show his qualities as a the eye of every breeder who had regard for cer, by Emilius, from a dam called Mouse, by stock horse, action, speed, size, vigor and general appearance come into the field of competition in this class. When this class first came to the score, the four colts which took the lead, out of all the entries, were E. N. Wilcox's Abdallah Capax, a la ge bay horse, standing 162 hands that made his mile in 3:12 This colt yet needs two or three years to mature, as, though he has got a fine stride, and true trotting gait, with quick movement, he is yet too loose and coltish in form to compete with the close built, early maturing Black Hawk and Morgan strain. He has a very strong strain of Messenger blood from his dam, as well as by way of his sire, who was Abdallah Chief. With him came Lounger and Loafer, two colts belonging to J. B. Crippen, Esq., of Coldwater, both dark bay, and so evenly matched that it is impossible for a stranger to tell them apart. The former, however, shows rather the most turn of speed. These colts are bred from a pair of Alfred mares, of the English draught blood, and 151 hands in height, had a very fine speedy, show it in their superior bone. They yet need time to mature. Flushing Boy, a son of Flywon easily in two heats, the time being 2:39 ing Cloud, from Three Rivers, and shown by and 2:44, which it was evident he could have Mr. Moore, completed the quartette which reduced if pushed to his speed. His com- took the lead, and made the first mile on Whenever they are thus estimated, they will petitors were Black Weasel, a Chicago horse, trial. After the first trial, the competition be eagerly sought after from all parts of the of Black Hawk blood about 15 hands in was reduced to a contest of speed between height, of a more fiery temper, and of about Flushing Boy and Lounger. In the first trial equal speed to Morrill Boy, but not so easily Lounger came in ahead by a few lengths, and controlled and kept down to his work; Old was put on the outside, a somewhat unusual St. Lawrence, who died immediately after the proceeding for a winning horse; on the next trot came in third, and a little black pony Flushing Boy came in ahead, the time being named Weasel, who had no business in that 3:02. No third trial was made. The first premium was given to the Three Rivers horse, and the second to Coldwater. We expect to see these horses brought together again .eemed to rule out the point of speed and ac- Flushing Boy, as we saw him in his stable is a tion, as no trial of this stock was made. The brown horse of good style and medium size; in fact, both these horses are of that modemark, a large chestout stallion, of very fine rate height, which is most desirable in the roadster stock. He is well built, and clean limbed, and is very stylish in carriage, with a and quarters. Fisk's Othello, a son of the good head, ear and eye. We rather like his old Black Hawk, and a horse named Marshal general appearance; we did not see him in Murat from Vermont took the second and harness. The three-year-old, that strong third premiums. We should like to have a dark chestnut colt of Green Mountain Black fair understanding of what was meant by a Hawk, now named Governor Willard, which Roadster stallion eight years old and over for we have noticed before, as one of the most general purposes. Here were a class of precocious colts in the west, attracted much horses, which are kept for the purpose of rais- attention. He is owned by Mr. Seely. The ing young stock; they are not kept for farm colt of Mr. Goodrich, of Albion, was also rework or for road traveling; the elements of markable for the time he made. Mr. Seely

The two-year-olds as a class were very good though the style and quality of the animals were very varied. In this class, in which there were fourteen colts, the variety of form, style and size was very various, and certainly exemplified that the roadster or trotting variety of horse should be made a separate division. There were some colts in this class which, for size and general style, and as useful colts outced worthy of a premium. The Heisrodt colt from Coldwater is a speedy animal, and another specimen of the breeding qualities of early matnring properties. The Tecumseh colt was also a very good one, and the decision of the committee in this class was general ly approved:

In the class of breeding mares, aged, there does not seem to have been any principle or he had to resort beyond his own stables the so it seemed to those outside of the range of present season that he might raise some colts, the committee. The whole range of brood In the five-year old stallions, where age was stock of mares, has received altogether too principles. Here for instance were three aged but two of them were remarkable for speed and action, and one of them has a colt on the ground which in the four-year-olds signalized his breeding by a display of the same qualities, yet after submitting these animals to a test of speed, the two making the best time are ru'ed below a mare that displayed neither,

> The awards in the class of mares with foal by their side was considered a very just ope and was satisfactory. The Abby Kelly mare of Wm. Johnson, of Marshall, being first, and a very handsome mare of Mr. Stanly, of Genesee, taking the second premium.

The matched horses shown this year were none of them up to our standard. The pair shown by W. Hawkins, of Ypsilanti, in general appearance, style and closeness of color were an approach. The bright bays shown by D. B. Hibbard, of Jackson, were a very showy team but lacked in style, evenness, and the true points of the carriage horse. In the class under sixteen hands, the team shown by Mr. Austin of Kalamazoo, was the most valnable pair, and the best, leaving out the mere question of speed We hope with an improvement of size in the mares, and the infusion of a little more blood, to see this department better filled.

List of Premiums, Awarded at the Kalamazoo National Exhibition of Horses, 1860.

Class I .- No premium in this class. Class II .- Thoroughbred Stallions. lat premium \$150—Capt Buford, H. H. Yatea, Chicago. 2d. \$75—Warfield, A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, Judges: J. Moore, Kentucky; John Fancher, Canala; John Goes, Ohlo.

Class III,—Thoroughbred Mares.

1st, Hebe. K C Barker, Detroit, \$80.
No second premium given, pedigree not sustained.
Judges: Jas M Latta, Ind; J C Williams, III. Charles

Class IV .- Roadster Stallions. lst, \$150, Morrill Boy, Morgan and Messenger, L T Tucker, Royalton, Vt. 2d, \$75, Black Wessel, Black Hawk, D W Arnold, Wankegon, Ill. Wankegon, Ill. 8d, \$35, St. Lawrence, Bulkley & Carr, Rochester, N York. Jadges; S G Pattison, Mich; S B Davis, Wisconsin; John Goes, Ohio.

Class V .- Stallions for General Use, eight years old and over. 1st, \$150, Denmark, A. H. Weldon, Battle Creek.
2d, \$75, Othello or Black Prince, A. C. Fisk, Coldwater
8d, \$35, Marshall Murat, E. A. Holcomb, Isle is Mott

Judges: 8 B Davis, Wis; Chauncey Krum, Iowa Class VI .- Stallions for General Use, five years and under eight.

lst, \$100. J. R. Lette, Frankfort, Ill 2d, \$50. Henry Clay, B. Green, Ann Arbor. 8d, \$25, Yankee Doodle, J. P. Alger, Coldwater. Judges: D. C. May, Ill; Hiram Adams, Vt; M. Fanche Class VII .- Stallions four years old.

1st-Flushing Boy, E S Moore, Three Rivers, \$70. 2d-Loafer, J B Crippen, Coldwater, \$85. Judges: S B Davis, Wis; Enoch Hawes, Ill: C E orrison, N Y. Class VIII .- Stallions three years old.

1st, \$50—Gov Willard, S.M. Seeley, Coldwater, 2d—Yankee Boy, O Goodrich, Albion, \$25, Judges: J. W. Adams, Conn.; J. P. Smith, 1ll; Chaune rum, Iowa.

Class IX.—Stallions two years old. 1st, \$40-Champion Black Hawk, T Hisrodt, Cold. 2d, \$29-Young Green Mountain Morgan, J Wade,

Judges: S G Pattison, Mich; H Adams, Vt; J J Moore, Ky.

Class X.—Draft Stallions. 1st, \$100—Indian Chief, Jas Bell, Wesson, Canada.
2d' \$50—Cumberland, D Rountree, York, Canada.
All horses in this class were favorably noticed.
Judges; JS Smith, Ill; J W Holcomb, N Y; J C
Williams, Ill.

Class XI - Mares with Foal by Side. 1st, \$60-Abbey Kelley, P Johnson, Marshall, thoroughbred. 2d, \$50—Doll, H Stanley, Genesce. 3d, —— 5 S Brown, Concord, \$15. Judges: Chas Morrison, N Y; John Fancher, Canada; E Smith, III.

Smfth, Ili.

Class XII.—Brood Marcs.

1st. \$50—Ellen Douglass, F D Richmond, Grand Rapids. 2d, \$25—Mason's Madame, E N Wilcox, Detroit. Judges: S B Davis, Wis; D C May, Ill; Morris Smith, Class XIII - Fillies, four years old and un-

der five.

1st, \$40—Lorraine, D D Case, Jonesville.
2d, \$20—Kitty, J Redfearn, White Pigeon.
Judges: W W Brittain, Ill; John Fancher, Canada;
H P Stockton, Ill.

Class XIV.—Fillies, three years old and un-

1st, \$90-Rosa Bell, A C Fisk, Coldwater.
2d, \$15-J Earl, Schoolcraft.
Judges: FW Adams, Conn; FW Pelton, O; Hiram Adams, Vt. Class XV .- Fillies two years old and under

lst, \$20—Lady of the West, O E Aldrich, Parma.
2d, \$10—Sylph, W Brown, Pavillion.
Judges: W W Brittain, Ill; J O Williams, Ill; D O
May, Ill.

Class XVI.—Fillies one year and under two. 1st, \$16—Belle Printer, Col D Hopkins, Tecumseh. 2d, \$5—Black Hawk Beauty, Azro Hesly, Kalsmazoo, Judges: F N Adam, Conn; W Weber, Conn; C E Morrison, N Y.

Morrison, N.Y.

Class XVII.—Geldings four years old and under five.

1st, \$40—Quaker Boy, 8 Degoller, Hudson, M. 2d, \$20—Ned, P Smith, Chicago.

Judges: John Goes, O., J.N. Adams, Conn.; J. 8 Smith, Lower Lower Laws.

Class XVIII .- Geldings three years old and

under four.

1st. \$80—Young Rocky Mountain S Merithew, Mich. 2d. \$15—Yankee Farmer, J S Foster, Hudson.
Judges: M Smith, N Y.: J P Smith, Ill; J J Moore, Kentucky.

Class 19—No Premium.

Class XX .- Stallions or Geldings one year lat, \$16—Defiance, A O Flak, Coldwater.
2d, \$8—Jimmy, E W Rising, Litchfield.
Judges: John Fancher, Canada; J L Burnham, H P licekton.

Class XXI .- Colts under eight months. 1st, \$15—Robin, E W Rising, Litchfield.
2d, \$10—Tom Hastings.
Ladges: Chas Morrison, N Y; John Fancher, Canada;
Enoch Smith, Ill. Class XXII - Matched Geldings or mares,

16 hands and over.

1st, \$100—Color and Major, W B Hawkins, Ypsilanti.
2d, \$50—Pomp and Jack, D B Hibbard, Jackson.
Judges: W W Brittain, Ia; John W Adams, Conn;
Chas E Morrison N Y. Class XXIII. - Matched Geldings or Mares. 1st, \$100—Sam and Bill. D B Hibbard, sekson.
2d, \$50—Charley and Bill, C Franklin, Three Rivers.
Class XXIV—Roadsters, Matched Geldings
o) Matched Mures.

1st, \$100-Michigan Greys, Downs and Wells, Battle Treek.

2ds, \$50—Jenny and Kitty, B M Austin, Kal.
Judges: S W Holcomb, N Y; C E Morrison, N Y; E Smith, Ill.

Class XXV-Trotting Roadsters in double harness, irrespective of size, color or sex.
1st, \$80—Jas Whitney and Flora Whitney; C J Whit1st, \$40—Hornet and Billy Messenger, Jas De Yoe, Jackson.

Judges: Chas E Morris, N Y; J C Williams, Ill; D C
May, Ill.

May, Ill.

Class XXVI—Family Horses, Mares or Geldings, to drive in buggies.

1st, \$60—Silver Heels, C R Bates, Kal.
24, \$30—Florence, A J Dean, Chicago.
3d, \$15—Red Buck, L Buell, Coldwater.
Judges, Anthony York, N Y; James M Latta, Ind: 8

Davis, Wis. Class XXVII - Gentlemen's Driving Horses. 1st, \$60—Pontiac, D B Hibbard, Jackson, 2d, \$80—Kishawaukee Chief, W A Hawkins, Ill. 8d, \$15—Archer, A Y Moore, Three Rivers, Judges: A Yorks, N Y; W Webb and J N Adame,

Class XXVIII-Single Roadsters in Har-

1st, \$50—Prairie Boy, E Moore, Chicago.
2d, \$15—Ben Franklin, J D Winner, Burr Oak.
Judges; J W Holcomb, N Y; J M Latta, Ind; W W
Brittain, Wis. Class XXIX-Gentlemen's Saddle Horses, Mares or Geldings.

let, \$20—Tom Morgen, A N Newton, Grand Rapida.
2d, \$10—Glencoe, B Green, Ann Arbor.
Judges; F W Adams, Conn.; Morris Smith, N. Y; F W Pelton.
Class XXX—Ludies Saddle Horses, Marcs

Ast \$20—Lady Nell, A N Norton, Grand Rapids.
2d, \$10—Doll, C Smith, Grand Rapids.
Judges: F W Adams, Conn.; Morris Bmith, N Y; F Class XXXI-Ponies, 13 Hands or under. 1st, \$10-Tom Thumb, H Cole, Monroe.

No 2d prem. Jugges; J M Latta, Ia; J L Burnham, Wis; J P. Billings, Miss.

Class 32—No Report. Class XXXIII—Single Farm or Draft
Horses, Mares or Geldings.

1st, \$20—Tiger, E Hodges, Comstock.
Judges: John Milham, G Davenport, Enock Knapp,
Mich.

Class XXXIV-Running Stallions. lat. \$100 - Paragon, Henry Ward, Brady.
2d, \$25 - Saladin, J. Arthur, Niles.
Judges: D O May, Ill; J L Burnham, Wis; J P Billups, Miss.
Class XXXV - Pacing Stallions, Marcs or
Geldings.

1st, \$75 - John C Heenam, Geo Burdick, Nottawa.
2d, \$25 - Sam Slick, T J Sullivan, Detroit.
Judges; S B Davis, Wis; J S Smith, Iowa; J W Holcolmb, N Y.

The St. Lawrence Horse and His Crosses

One of the distinguished horses on the trotting course present at Kalamazoo was St. Lawrence, the old competitor at the east of Lady Suffork, Chautauque Chief, Lady Sut fame as trotters has almost passed away ex cept from the records of the trotting registers. We have more to do with his utility as a stock getter than as a trotter, and as he is now dead, it may not be out of place to say a few words about some of his stock, especially as the late Wm. Henry Herber selected St. Lawrence as a fine type of the breed of the Canadian horse. In describing this breed, he notes the following points as its characteristics: " a broad, open forehead; ears somewhat wide apart, and not unfrequently a basin face; the latter perhaps a trace of the far remote Spanish blood said to exist in his veins; the origin of the improved Norman or Percheron stock, being, it is usually believed, a cross of the Spaniard, barb by descent, with the Old Norman War horse. His crest is lofty, and his demeanor proud and courageous; his breast full and broad; his shoulder strong, though somewhat straight, and a little melined to be heavy; his back broad, and his croup round fleshy and muscular. H s ribs are not, however, so much arched, nor are they so well closed up as his general shape and build would lead one to expect. His legs and feet are admirable; the bone large and flat, and the sinews big and nervous as steel springs .-His feet seem almost unconscious of disease His fetlocks are shaggy, his mane voluminous and massive, not reldom, if untrained falling on both sides of his neck, and his tail abon dant, both having a peculiar crimpled wave, if I may so express myself, the like of which I never saw in any horse which had not some strain of this blood.

"He cannot be called a speedy horse in his pure state; but he is emphatically a quick one, an indefatigable undaunted traveler, with the greatest endurance, day in and day out, allowing him to go at his one pace, say six to eight miles per hour, with a horse's load behind him, of any animal I have ever driven, He is extremely hardy will thrive on snything, or almost on nothing; is docile though high spirited, remarkably sure footed on the worst ground; and has fine high action, bending his knee roundly, and setting his foot squarely on the ground.

"As a farm horse and ordinary farmer's roadster, there is no honester or better animal; and as one to cross with other breeds. whether upwards by the mares to thorough bred stallions, or downwards by the stallions to common country mares of other breeds he has hardly an equal.

" From the upward cross, with the English or American thoroughbred, on the sire's side, the Canadian has produced some of the fastest trotters and gentlemen's road and saddle horses in the country, and on the other hand, the Canadian stallion, wherever he has been introduced, as he has been largely in the neighborhood of Skaneateles, and generally in the western part of the State of New York is gaining more and more tavor with the farmers, and is improving the style and stamina of the country stock. He is said, although small himse f in stature, to have the unusual quality of breeding up in size, with larger and loftier mares than himself, and to give the foals his own pluck, vigor, and iron constitution, with the frame and aspect of their dame. This appears to be a characteristic of the Barb blood above all others, and is a strong corroboration of the legend which attributes to him an early Andalusian strain.

There was a horse shown at the Kalama zoo exhibition which was a very strong cor roboration of the above, and having this opinion of Herbert in mind we ook particular notice of the animal on this account, as well as on account of his particular appearance which came more near to our idea of the horse of all work than any animal we have yet seen at any show in this State. This horse was not entered in his proper class, and being withdrawn, could not be re-entered He was not much seen by the public, but in going from stall to stall we found him; but saw him only standing by the side of his groom, his action and movement, therefore, we cannot say much about. His name is Young St. Lawrence, and his owner is Mc Fail, of Ypsilanti. This horse was a very bright orange bay in color, with a remarkably full and intense black mane and tail, and black legs and muzzle. He stood full sixteen hands high, with a good short back. and fine broad, round, well filled, powerful quarters, a deep shoulder, well set back, and a long, lofty, tapering neck, the head hand. comely formed, with fine ears, a broad fore. from spring wheat!

head, and the face tapering to the muzzle. with a beautiful, clear, prominent eye, full of life. The carriage of the head and form of the neck was peculiarly handsome, for car riage or driving horses On asking for the breeding of the horse, we were informed ton, O'Blennis, Jack Rossiter, Zach Taylor, he was sired by St. Lawrence, and that his Tacony, and a number of other horses whose dam was a Cleveland Bay Mare. His style and appearance certainly gave evidence that this claim of parentage on the side of the dam might be correct, but the question with us was as to the certainty of the dam being a Cleveland Bay, mares of that breed being a very scarce article in the United States. There have been several stallions of that stock imported, but it is extremely seldom that we have any account of mares being brought across the Atlantic. We ques tion the breeding so ely on that ground .-Young St. Lawrence himself is evidence in favor of the correctness of the claim, and also singularly exemplifies in every particular of this breed, what we have quoted above relative to the properties of the Canadian Horse, when bred downwards; as his fine head, beautiful neck, rich color, elegant carriage, and great size are all properties of the Cleveland Bay, while his evident vigor, mettle, disposition and the soundness and hardiness of his heavy tail came from the Canadian side.

Letter from Hon. L. M. Bumpus.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER-I am opposed to persona ities in newspapers. I do not see why names should be made public at all.-What motive but vanity of the most presuming nature could induce a man to have his name published in connection with the names and description of his stock, such as bulls, horses, sheep and swine? To such dis tinction I have no ambition to aspire. I simply desire by means of this epistle to com municate to you a few of my mental reflactions in regard to various matters.

First, though I have not been a subscri ber to your paper, I have learned that a cer tain writer for it has been making use of my name, for no other object, that I can see, than to show that he has the honor of living in the same neighborhood with me. All very well; but, as I observed before, what motive induced him to speak of me at all? The same that led him to speak of his bull caltvanity. Well, that is excusable, let it pass.

Next, what induced your correspondent to lepreciate my foresight in regard to the pri es of wool and wheat? Vanity again, which vas evidently reciprocated by you in publishing his remarks. (This is not designed as casting reflections upon you.)

Again what if I did dispose of my produce at a sacrifice? How was I to know that a man surrounded by papers and writing mate rials, and perha; s not looking a sheep in the face once a month, could understand what their wool was worth any better than I, who lived among them till I am, as it were, one of hem? Had not I a better chance and a better right to know than you? Naturally, one would so suppose. As facts are, we will not dispute the question. Neither is it necessary for me to explain how I have been enlightened

Lastly, some of my neighbors, whose names need not mention, have been soliciting me to join them in a club to take your paper .-Now, in my opinion, where a man is able to stand on his own responsbility it is quite as well for him to do it. Clube may be very well, but I am able to subscribe for such papers as I like, and choose to do it in my own self; not mixed up with Tom, Dick and Har- fait in matters of this kind. For the enclosed twelve cents (in post age stemps) you will send the FARMER one month to the Hon, L. Napoleon Bumpus, Gen. of B C. M., Blackberry Corners, Mich. I wish to try the FARMER. If it pleases me I shall take pleasure in patronizing it. My farm is not large; somewhere about four hun dr. d acres. I make po pretensions. Am somewhat peculiar about my choice of read ing matter. Trust you will have regard to this expression in making up your paper, or, rather my paper, as it is now to be considered for the month to come. You have my money

Your obedient servant, Hon, L. N. BUMPUS, Gen. B. C. M. Blackberry Corners, Sept. 17.

Produce of Wheat .- R. F. Brown, of Indianapolis, who has been traveling through western Ohio, and northern, eastern, and cen tral Indiana, notes the wheat eror is the best ever harvested in that region, and says that in the best wheat producing section the average production may be placed at twenty bushels per acre. This is talking somewhat different from the estimates of Wisconsin men, who mention thirty bushels as the average How to Pay for Newspapers.

ME R. F. J. HESTONE-Sir: In looking over your last issue, I noticed a letter from Timothy Blades in which I observed the Gen. lost 71 cents per pound on wool and 20 cents per bushel on wheat just for the want of being posted on the market, or I might say, for the want of the FARMER; for had he been an attentive reader of that paper he could not have been so rash. He boasts of having taken half a dozen papers, but don't know the price of wheat or wool-nothing like a home paper to keep a farmer straight. Now as there are so many who follow the plow for a livelihood that think they cannot afford to take the FARMER perhaps a few hints on that subject may not come amiss. I think every person especially a farmer, should be a reader. and, in order to accomplish that obj ct, he must have papers and books of his own (fo borrowing is a poor plan.) My way to procure them (especially the FARMER) is in the spring I make up my mind how much reading matter I shall want the coming year. I then set apart a certain piece of ground, say four or six rods square, as the occasion requires, I then sow that to onions, plant to cabbages or whatever I think the best. That is well tendconstitution, with his flowing mane and long, ed, odd spells, nights and mornings when nothing is driving. Fall comes around; my little crop is harvested and sold, when I find I have money enough to pay for the FARMER-Independent, and a little for promiseuous reading. If this rule was well followed up how many that are now living in ignorance of passing events might have their minds well stored with useful knowledge. Farmers gardeners, in fact every one, try it for one year and see what the result will be. Plank Road, Sept. 18, 186.

The Great Agricultural Exhibition of

The editor of the Canadian Agriculturist vas in Paris during the great National Agricultural Exhibition of the present year, and thus writes relative to the cattle department:

In regard to completeness of arrange ments, cleanliness, beauty and appearance, and other such adjuncts this show vastly ex ceeds any thing that I have ever seen, or even imagined. The space ccupied comprises several acres of the most beautifully ornamented ground attached to those of the Tuilleries, which constitute such an attractive and lovely feature of this really splendid city.-In the Palace of Industry, a noble permanent structure, in which the former Wor'd's Ex hibition was held, the cattle are most conveniently arranged according to their respective breeds, and the centre of the building consists of green sod, ornamental water fountains, and a rustic bridge, with shrubs and collections of the choicest and most carefully cultivated flowers. Straw mats even are put for the cattle and horses to repose on, and the most sedulous attention is paid to cleanliness. The capacious galleries above are devoted to the reception of grains and the numerous productions of the soil, with the lighter and more highly fluished tools and machines. Out of the Palace are two im mense ranges of stalls for horses, with excel lent arrangements for sheep, pigs, and poultry, and the larger kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, so truly characteristic of an advancing husbandry. In short, nothing has been spared in the way of expense and artistic design and finish to make this great exposition of a natio 's industry, as attractive to the eye as it is instructive to the way. I choose to have my name stand by it- mind. The French are unquestionably an According to the Catalogu

I paid only a franc,—there are near 1500 entries of cattle. Of these one hundred and sixty-eight consist of pure Durhams; one hunfifty pure Ayishires; and only ten of Herefords, Devons, &c. Now although no English stock formed a part of the Exhibition, yet it was obvious enough to the most superficial observer, that the classes above coumerated were derived from British blood. The pure French breeds consist of eight hundred and seventy entries, in which the Norman and Brotonne greatly predominate. There are epecimens of near twenty other native races, I can offer no decided opinions. In each class there are many excellent animals; well suited no doubt to the varied soils, climate and markets of this great country. The pure British breeds being now fairly introduced are certainly destined to make progress; and there are many admirable specimens of the advantage of a cross between these, more particularly the Durhams, and the native

short horn, with which they form an admira ble cross. It is probable that several of the French breeds would succeed in Canada, and make profitable animals; but experiments of this kind it would not be advisable to try on a large scale, while we can have unlimited recourse to the improved breeds of the British Islands. The Charolaise and Nivernaise cattle are compact and symmetrical, and evidently bave good feeding properties, and the flesh, am told, is of excellent quality. The show of Breton cattle is very large, and consists of numbers of beautiful little cows, block and white, much resembling some of the small breeds of Wales. Among the Shorthorns msy be seen a number of what even in Eng land would be called good animals, and the same remark applies to Ayrshires. The Dutch breed, consisting of black and white, so admirably adapted to dairy purposes, are well represented. The Swiss breed mostly of a dun color, appear to possess many good points; some of the bulls are of large size. The Emperor's cattle from the Imperial farms in the neighborhood of Paris, occupied a dis tinct place; consisting of some good specimens of Shorthorns, and also, as far as I can udge, of Bretons, Normans, Swiss, &c.

The number of prizes awarded to horned sattle is four hundred; amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 30,000 dollars sterling. Besides the money, each first prize has ap propriated to it a Gold Medal; the second Silver, and the third a Bronze one.

FARM MISCELLANEA.

Sand for Bedding Horses.

A veterinary surgeon of Dundalk, Ireland, of considerable experience, states that sand is not only an excellent substitute for straw as bedding for horses, but that it is, in many ways, superior to it, as the sand does not heat, and saves the hoofs of the horses. He states that sand is exclusively used for bedding in his stable.

The Cattle Disease.

The Country Gentleman, by way of assurng some of its readers who are unnecessarily alarmed, states that the cattle disease, though not yet expelled from Worcester County, Mass., has never yet crossed to the west side of the Connecticut river.

Fire-Proof Wash for Shingles.

The tollowing simple application will no doubt prove of great value. We quote from the Albany Knickerbocker: "A wash com posed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise in cases of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its pre serving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at ouce to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the stingles, and the lime and sand, by filling up all the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent it from warping for years, if not for ever."

Notes about Horses .- The parents of the three great classes of English pedigrees are Byerly Turk, foaled 1680; Darley Arabian. foaled 1699; and the Godolphin Arabian, introduced into En land 1730.

The more immediate progenitors of our present stock. Eclipse and Highflyer, sons of Marske and Herod, with the cross of the Go lphiu through Regulus, Blank, ume of some seven hundred pages, for which Matchem, and others. The general characteristic of the Marske blood was speed, of Herod stoutness and speed, descended through Partner, Tartar, and Jig, from the Byerly dred and forty six crosses by a short horn bull; Turk, and from his dam Cypron twice through thirty other crosses by Ayrshire and others; the Darley Arabian, Marske, Herod and Snap, of the highest old blood prior to Godolphin, which was blended in their descendants.

Flying, or Devonshire Childers is famed as the best horse ever run at Newmarket; he is said to have ran f ur miles in 6:48-at the rate of 1:42; he was of a short and compact form, his immense stride being furnished by the length of legs and thighs.

Eclipse was the unrivalled race horse of his day; with 168 pounds up, he ran four with which, having no practical acquaintance, miles in eight minutes; he was 161 hands high, not hardsome-hind quarters highestshoulder thick, but well placed; he was 18 times a winner in two years, not starting till 5 years old; was never beaten and never paid forfeit. O'Kelly cleared by him £25, ooo; his get were remarkable for speed, no:
bottom. The following were his seven best
sons; King Fer.us, Pot-8-os, Mercury, Volunteer, Saltram, Dungannon, and Meteor.—
The following sons were imported into the
United States: Saltram, Obscurity, Traveler, French cows. The Norman race are fine Eclips and Northern Eclipse.

and large, resembling in some respects the MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER. SHORTHORNS.

Numbers with an "e" following them refer to the English Herdbook—all others refer to the An Herdbook, unless otherwise noted.

No. 136-FLORA. Deep roan heifer. Calved April 21, 1858. Bred by Henry Warner of Dexter. Sire, Orphens 1971, by imported Duke of Gloster

out of imported Songstress.

Dam Gipsey, by Locomotive 645.

1 g. dam — by Andes, 218, a cow bred by the Shakers of Lebanon, Ohio.
2 g. dam — by Kentuck, by Cincinnatus out of imported Minna.

8 g. dam - by Baron Steuben 8097a

5 g. dam — by Mohawk 4492c.
6 g. dam — by Comet 1882c.
7 g. dam, a cow bred from the Kentucky importation of 1817.

o. 137-DEXTER. Roan bull. Calved May 1, 1859. Bred by Henry Warner of Dexter, Michigan. Sire Starlight 1008, imported by the Ohio Madison

importing company.

Dam Strawberry 2d, by Marquis 687 imported

1 g. dam Strawberry imported, by Wiseman 12,317c. 2 g. dam Dairy Maid by Hautboy 10,305c. 3 g. dam Kitchen Maid by Irishman 5446c.

4 g. dam Maiden by Oliver 4609c. b g. dam Maid by William 5661c. 6 g. dam The Maid by Pilot 496.

o. 138-YOUNG AMERICA. Roan bull.-Calved April 9, 1860. Bred by Henry Warner of Dexter, Mich. Owned by C. A. Jeffries of Dexter. Sire Starlight 1003 imported.

Dam Strawberry 2d by Marquis 687 imported.

1 g. dam Strawberry imported by Wiseman 12,817e. 2 g. dam Dairy Maid by Hautboy 10,8,5e.

8 g. dam Kitchen Maid by Irishman 5446s.

4 g. dam siden by Oliver 4609a.

5 g. dam Maid by William 5661s. 6 g. dam The Maid by Pilot 496.

No. 139-BUENA VISTA. Calved June 10, 1857. Owned by Messrs. D. M. Uhl and John Stark-weather of Ypsilanti, Michigan. Sire Buena Vista, 298 of A. H. B., a white bull bred

in 1845 by George Vail of Troy, and sold by him to L J. Iddings of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. He was sired by Meteor 104 of A. ri. B. Meteor was by Duke of Wellington 55, (9654 of E. H. B.) imported from the here of Mr. Bates of Kirkleav-ington. The dam of Meteor was Duchess, a cow imported from the same herd, sired by the celebrated Duke of Northumberland 1940e; she out of Nonsuch 2d by Belvidere 1706e; she out of Nonsuch by Magnet 2240e; her dam by Major, a son of Minor 441e; she out of old Sally by a grandson of Favorite 252e; her dam by Punch 581e; her dam a cow sired by the celebrated Hubback,

The dam of Buena Vista was a cow sired by Charles Henry Hall's Meteor. Mr. Hall was an Importer of Shorthorn stock in 1821, and resided at Harlem, N. Y.

dam Queen 1st by Monarch 105, a bull by Har-lem Comet 71, out of imported Duchess. This Duchoss was noted as an extraordinary milker, and was sired by Ebon 996e; she traces back by the dam directly to the original Comet of the Collings, 155e.

g. g dam Young Princess by Regent 899, imported in 1822 by Mr. Hall.

g. g. g. dam Princess by Lancaster 86c. g. g g g. dam Golden Pippin by North Star 458c, g. g. g. g. dam —— by Favorite 252e, her dam also by Favorite 252e; her dam by Favorite again, 252e; and her dam by Hubback 319e.

Dam Bright Eyes by Enchanter 447.

1 g. dam Aurelia by Enchanter 447. 2 g dam Rosebud by Oliver 2387s, 8 g. dam Mary Whittaker, imported, by His High-

g. dam Rosanna by Frederick 1080a

ag. dam Rosanna by Frederica 1000s. 5 g. dam Rosanna by North Star 459s.; 5 g. dam Surprise by Major 397s. 7 g. dam Red Rose by Yarborough 705s.

g. dam The American Cow, own sister to Mr. Col-lings' Red Rose by Favorite 252s.

9 g. dam - by Punch 581e.

10 g. dam - by Foljambe 268a.

11 g. dam —— by Hubback 319c. 12 g. dam —— by James Brown's Red Bull 97c.

Enchanter, mentioned above, was bred by Thomas Weddle of Rochester, N. Y., and was sired by May Day 2286e, imported, out of Camilla by Charles 1816e. Ca-milla was out of Primrose by Pioneer 1821e, she out of Prudence, by Leander 107e; and she from a dam by

DEVONS.

No. 44-PRINCE ALBERT. A bull owned by L. Drake of Utica, Macomb county, Michigan. Sire Gapper, a bull bred from a sire and dam im-

om the herd of Mr. Davy of Milton, Devashire, England. Dam Sappho 1st by Eclipse 191, imported by Mr.

Patterson of Maryland, from the herd of Mr. Biomfield of Warh m, Norfolk, England.

1 g. dam — by Anchieses 140, imported in 1886.

g. dam —— by Bolivar, by imported Garrick, bred by Mr. Child, Kimlet, England. 4g. dam Nancy, bred by the late Earl of Leicester, and imported by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore,

Maryland. No. 45-CHERRY 3d. Calved April, 1857,-Owned by L. Drake of Utica, Macomb Co., Mich. Sire Chingacook 188, by Megunticook imported, 251. Dom Cherry 2d, of the herd of C. H. Williams of

1 g. dam Cherry. a cow belonging to J. W. Hamlyn

of West Aurora, N. Y.

2 g. dam Victoria by the Dibble bull.

3 g. dam Sophia 1053, by the Dibble bull.

4 g. dam Victoria 1106, by Holkham 790.

o. 46-JESSE. Calved April 15, 1860. Bred by

Sire Prince Albert, by Gapper, out of Sappho 1st, by imported Eclipse, 191 Devon Herd Book.

by imported Eclipse, 191 Devon Herd Book.

Dom Cherry 3d, by Chingacook 158.

1g. dam Cherry 2d, a cow from the herd of C. H.

Williams of Coldwater, Mich.

2g. dam Cherry, a cow bred by J. W. Hamlyn of

West Aurora, N. Y.

3 g. dam Victoria, by the Dibble bull 176, imported.
4 g. dam Sophia 1958, by the Dibble bull 176.
5 g. dam Victoria 1106, by Holkham 780, imported.

Rotating Harrows.

The Rotating Harrows have been recently patented in England. They are there made altogether of wrought iron, with a regulating ball that slides o a bar, and which thus adjusts the hold with which one side of the circle of teeth catches in the soil, and thus also regulates the draught.

The Garden & Orchard.

The American Pomological Society.

MR. EDITOR :- For the purpose of attending the meeting of the American Pomological Society, which opened its session in this city on Tuesday, (Sept. 11th,) I took passage from your city on board the steamer May Queen, for Cleveland, on Saturday morning, (the 8th,) but, after running over half the distance, we found the prevailing "northeaster" becoming so boisterous as to render hazardous the attempt to make the harbor. Accordingly the head of the vessel was put about, and we ran back to Detroit, where we were obliged to remain till Sunday night, when we took on board a large number of excursionists, bound for Cleveland, to participate in the inauguration of the Perry statue at that place. From the crowded state of the boat no rooms could be obtained; but, by the care and forethought of the very obliging officers, all were made comfortable for the night. Many were, in a way not exactly parliamentary, "laid on the table;" but your correspondent, to cut the matter short, preferred to go " under the table" at once. Arriving at Cleveland at a very earl; hour, we had but a few minutes to spare before the hour of starting for Pittsburg, which time we employed in finding the whereabouts of the office of the Ohio Farmer, which we found shut up, and, consequently, failed to make the acquaintance of its conductors.-Taking the cars at 7, o'clock, we were rapid ly hurried onward toward Pittsburg, passing numerous trains loaded with men and women in holiday attere, on their way to the inauguration. We first struck the Ohio river at Wellsville, where we found the country quite broken and rocky, and hi, hly romantic; characteristics which become still more decided and striking as we approach the vicinity of Pittsburg. We arrived at this city of smoke about three o clock on Monday, and imme diately took the Pennsylvania Central railroad for the City of Brotherly Love. The late hour for starting only left us daylight suffi cient to view a small section of this very romantic country 'ere the shadows closed us in and we resigned ourselves to a recumbent position, in one of those patent contrivances yeleped sleeping cars. We soon found, however, that the "patent," although an effectual means of extracting a tew additional dimes, was by no means sufficient to seal the eyelids against the wake ul influences inseparable from the jostling of a rapid train. We would, therefore, take the liberty to suggest that they be called "napping cars," as the individual is sure to be caught "napping" who pays his money for a berth, with the expecta tion of enjoying a night's sleep in consequence.

Threading our way, through the entire night, over or through the mountains of the old Keystone State, we reached this city at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning just in time to get to our hotel, get rid of some of the dust of travel, and to be present at the open-

ing of the session.

The soci ty was called to order by the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Mass. who has so long honored it in that capacity, and who still retains his native vigor as well as his devotion to the pursuits of pomology in a remarkable degree. His biennial address is a lucid exposition of the progress of its future promise

A large number of delegates are in attendance, from nearly every State in our Union, and the discussions are of the most interest-

The following are some of the most prominent exhibitors: Hop. M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, Mass., 150 varieties Pears ; J. H. Stuart, Quincy, Illinois, 182 apples; William Reid, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 126 pears; John Chambers, Burlington, New Jersey, 112 pears; Smith & Hauchett, Syracuse, New York, 100 pears and 80 apples; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, New York, 233 pears, 80 apples, 50 plums; Franklin Davis, Virginia, 75 apples; H. R. Roby, Virginia, 22 pears and 25 apples; Oliver Taylor, 12 apples, six grapes; Col. Walter L Steele, North Carolina, 11 apples and pears, Scuppernong grapes; T. T. Lyon, Plymouth, Michigan, 109 apples and 19 pears; Prof. J. J. Mapes, Newark, New Jersey, 24 pears ; Frost & Co., Rochester, New York, 20 pears and apples; Samuel T. Altemur, Philadelphia, 8 pears and 5 grapes Wm. Parry Cinnaminson, New Jersey, 22 pears and 22 apples; Buffalo Hort. Society, 9 grapes,37 pears, 22 apples; B.Stratton,40 pears and apples; Ellwood Thomas, Pennsylvania, cultivators, and made them teachers of each 100 apples and pears; Dr. Boynton, Syracuse 55 pears. To these many others might be added, but the above will suffice to show the nature and extent of the exhibition.

At the foot of the room is very tastefully arranged a collection of Orchard House peach and plum trees, in pots; only pot ted last spring, and now bearing a fine crop Palms.

We extract the following description from Forney's Daily Press, as it illustrates the had it not received a bad character, which, as manner in which the exhibition is looked upon we shall endeavor to prove, it does not de by the Philadelphians:

"Pendant from these trees are clusters of weighing six pounds, one of Muscat, weigh ing six pounds, one of Black Hamburg, weighing eight pounds, one of Frankenthall. weighing four pounds. Beneath the shadow berries, and above are placarded the names el. Belgium. As one wauders through the mazes of ripe apples and dimpled pears, and grapes and cranberries, the sense grows intoxicated, and the fearful struggle in the mind of Eve, to grasp the forbidden fruit, is comprehended in all its great temptation .-We saw apple pie melons, (so called because pies made from them are scarcely perceptibly different from those made of apples,) of three feet, long circumference. A single bough of pears eighteen inches long, with twenty-four pears, weighing twenty-three pounds." deep interest is manifested in both the exhi bition and the discussion of the society.

Philadelphia. Sept. 18th, 1860.

The Catalogue of American Fruits.

In his opening address, M. P. Wilder, the President of the American Pomological Soclety, made the following remarks relative to the revision of the catalogues of fruits, which contain much useful suggestion on an important subject, and which if carried out other way; a mere strip eight to nine inches will tend to give a more complete and use ul wide is sufficient for them, leaving the rest of general knowledge of American fruit than has yet been obtained. He says:

" It has been our custom on former occasions to enlarge and revise our General Catalogue by a discussion and vote on each varieety. Great advantages have already resulted to the country and the world from the catalogue of this society, which classifies our fruits, registers those suitable for general cultivation; those adapted to particular localities; those which promise well; and those that are pronounced unworthy of cultivation.

It will be remembered that, at the last biennial session, the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee recommended the appointment of local committees in each State and Territory, charged with the duty of producing and submitting to a special committee a ing to the nature of the soil. Let a maiden list of the fruits cultivated in their respective localities.

From these local catalogues, embodying the ripest experience of the best cultivators in all parts of the country, it will be easy for the society, at its next session, to transfer fruits to the corresponding department of the Society's General Catalogue.

I therefore respectfully recommend, First, That no revision of that portion of our catalogue embracing fruits for general

cultivation be attempted at this meeting. Secondly, That local committees be apapointed, each of which shall be charged with the duty of preparing a catalogue of the pomology during the past two years, and of fruits in its own locality, on the same general plan as the society's catalogue.

Thirdly, That a special committee be ap pointed at this time, to whom these various local committees shall make their report during the year 1860.

Fourthly, That the special committee be charged with the duty of compiling, from these local catalogues, and from the present catalogue of our society, full lists of all the fruits therein named, properly classified and arranged, with due regard to nomenclature and terminology, and shall submit the same at the biennial session for its co sideration and action. This labor, well performed, will redound to the honor of American pomology.

These recommendations are not intended to preclude a discussion of the merits or demerits of any variety now on our catalogue. On the contrary, they call for a full and free expression of opinions in respect to any de partment of the same, as this may aid the labors of the several committees. Neither are they intended to preclude the addition of varieties to the list which promise well.

If this association had rendered no other service except to give to the world its present catalogue of fruits, it would have fulfilled an important mission; but it has done more; it has encouraged and originated many kindred associations, has brought together experienced

By this action and reaction of mind on mind, many of the first principles of judicious cultivation are now fully satisfied and well understood."

Theory and Practice of Espaliers. BY PROPESSOR LINDLEY.

The espalier mode of Training Fruit Trees of ripe fruit. Interspersed among these is one of the oldest employed in this country, were Pomegranates, Bananas and Date and although still adopted, notwithstanding the introduction of various new modes, would certainly have continued to be more general serve. Men say that trees grown as espaliers are in many instances unproductive, that luscious grapes-a bunch of White Syrian, they produce nothing but wood, that by so doing they exhaust themselves, the branches becoming naked and dying off, without per haps having borne any fruit during the whole period of their existence. These are the usu of these lay circles of peaches, plums and al reasons therefore for authoritatively pronouncing the espalier mode of training a bad of the great pioneers of pomology, Downing one. True enough the bad condition of espaand Coxe, of America; Van Mons and Du Ham- lier trees cannot be exaggerated in some cases: but whose is the fault? We protest against its being assignable to the system of sees gleaming through vistas in leaves, waxlike training; the competency of the manager ought to be first inquired into.

Whatever may have been alleged against espaller training, nobody can deny that it possesses some important advantages if properly conducted; and it requires no very great horticultural practice to see that its ascribed demerits are owing to gross mismanagement, arising from ignorance of the operations of a few simple laws of vegetation, which are so obvious indeed that it is a matter of astonishment that they are not more generally known.

Espalier training is performed in perpen dicular and horizontal tines; hence trees that are trained in this manner are very suitable for gardens where straight lines are prevalent. They harmonise with walls, and adjacent straight lines of walks. They occupy little ground, for with the exception of wall trees they have less base than trees having an equal extent of branches managed in any the ground free to be cropped with vegetables. Yet, although occupying so little ground, the leaves have abundance of light and air; and the operation of training is so simple that any laborer can perform it without risk of erring, for he has only to fix the central leader in an upright position and the lateral branches in an horizontal one. In all these respects the espalier mode of training is superior to any other.

Pruning so as to obtain horizontal branches at equal distances apart ought to be better understood than it is A few words on the subject may therefore not be unacceptable.

The distance between the horizontal tiers should be from nine to twelve inches, accordtree be cut back, after planting in Autumn, to twelve inches from the ground, or as near that as three eligible buds can be found; one of the buds, the uppermost, will push and furnish a fresh upright leader, and from the bud on each side the first pair of horizontal branches will be obtained. The points at which these spring from the upright will be less than a foot from the ground, but the branches should be allowed to incline upwards till they reach the horizontal line a foot high. Here it may be observed, that, supposing the branches are to be a foot apart, the first three tiers should originate a little below the re spective horizontal lines at one, two, or three feet from the ground; for the lower branches are the most liable to be weak, and by allowing them to start according to their natural inclination for some distance before constraining them to the horizontal position, grow stronger than they otherwise would do; on the other hand, as the upper tiers of branches are ant to grow too strongly, they should be brought out horizontally direct from the stem. A tendency to equalize the vigor of the branches is thus obtained which could not be so readily effected by any other means. Let us now suppose that by shortening the upright leader every year to three eligible buds for a fresh leader and two horizontals, the tree is formed to the intended height, and that it consists of, say six tiers of horizontals A central upright shoot will, of course, be no longer required. The tree little fruit. will have been six years planted; its side branches may have been allow to extend on either side, and been subjected to the usual summer and winter pruning; yet perhaps no

nay, we might venture to say ninety-nine out maintain an equal amount of foliage on the of one hundred, it will be found that the reest tier of horizontals are of greater circumference and far more vigorous than the lower has not been equally distributed among the branches, for if it had they would have exto their respective ages. An equal distribution of the sap can only be the result of skillful managem nt. Where the distribution, as proved by the dimensions of the branches, a proper system of pruning has not been followed; the trees consequently bear irregularly or not at all; but the fault is ascribed to liers not being productive does not belong to the system of espalier training itself, instead that mode of training; but to mismanageof to mismanagement. All who have had the charge of fruit trees

must have observed that the sap has a strong

tendency to flow with greatest force into the upper parts of the tree, and into the buds that point upwards. The consequence is that the highest buds, and especially those on the upper s des of the branches, push much The Winslow Grape. stronger than those that are situated on the lower branches. It was formerly the opinion that where over luxuriant shoots appeared the best way of exhausting it was to let these shoots grow and to even encourage their growth. Hence the cause of many trees begrowth. Hence the cause of many trees be-ing too strong in some parts and too weak in respondent of the Gardener's Chronicle states that others; for it is a mistake to suppose that it is destined to take the same place among peaches luxuriant shoots will exhaust the flow of sap towards them. On the contrary, the more they grow the greater will be the supply; branches thicken in proportion to the quan i ty of healthy foliage which they bear. If a shoots and ample foliage, a thick layer of young wood will be deposited in the course Walled Gardens. of the growing season. But on the contrary, a branch that is furnished with weak shoots and scanty foliage will acquire a com paratively thin layer of young wood; and if measured in autumn its increase in thickness will be found to have been very little. But the disparity in the present season's growth between branches that are furnished with much foliage and those that have but few leaves will become still greater in the next, for the thick layer of young wood contains many more channels for the ascent of sap than the thin, and it is chiefly through the young wood that the sap rises. The strong branch has therefore established for itself the means of becoming still more strong. To illustrate our case better, however, let us take the upper tier of branches of an espalier tree. All, or nearly all of the buds on the upper sides of these branches push vigorous shoots. Allow them to grow without check during the first summer. They may be cut back to three or four inches in autumn: in the following spring the buds left will mostly push strong shoots which will take an upright direction, and will appear like a hedge all along the upper branches of the espalier. Some of the strongest of these upright shoots if not interfered with would actually form stems; still however the two horizontal branches from which they sprung will increase vigorous uprights in connection with them; and in a few years they would increase to a greater extent than all the other branches of the espalier put together, for the sap would not readily flow into the lower horizontals when it had the means of ascending into the

A ligature will not prevent the sap from rising to the upper buds, although by that means the elaborated sap from the leaves may be prevented from returning to the

From what has been stated it will be evident that the growth of any part depends on the quantity of foliage in connection with it. We can therefore regulate the growth of the respective branches if we can that of the foliage. To this attention must accordingly be directed, in order that an equal distribution of sap may be effected, or there will be

When the tree has pushed shoots several inches in length in the early part of summer, let the points of the most forward on the upper branches be pinched off; and throughout ever, but young; therefore we shall leave it for the present and advert to one that has been similarly managed, for say twelve years.

The oldest horizontal branches of this tree, i.e., there are on the lower branches. If the latter are twelve years old; the upper ones being only six. Now, one would naturally expect the oldest to be the thickest; but in nine cases out of ten.

respective branches. If there is already a verse is the fact, and that the upper or young superabundance on any branch, let such be reduced by thinning out the shoots which bear it; if the shortened shoots have several or oldest branches. This shows that the sap leaves on them, let them be still further shortened. On the contrary where branches are weak let shoots grow upon them, and enhibited an equality of growth in proportion conrage as much foliage as can be well exposed to light. The same principle must be acted upon as regards trees that have been badly managed. These cannot be recovered in one season, but by pursuing the plan we has been unequal, it is a sure indication that have endeavored to explain, great improvement will doubtless take place.

It will thus be seen that the fault of espa-

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

The Syrian Grape.
The Syrian grape has ripened and borne fruit in the open air at Lynchburgh, Virginia. Last year a vine bore bunches three feet in length and twelve to fifteen inches broad.

On the 14th of August, we saw bunches of the Winslow Grape in the grounds of Professor Kirtand, that were colored a rich, dark purple, fit for market purposes. We should like to know of our there was a supe abundance of sap, and that friends what other varieties are now well colored in the same range of latitude. - Ohio Farmer. The Sterling Peach.

This English variety is considered one of the that the Black Hamburgh has taken among the

grapes. A Query.

One of the members of the Pomological Association, at its late meeting at Philadelphia, made the following inquiry: "What is the color of white blackberries when they are green ? " We think branch therefore has a number of vigorous the tint must be classed as among the invisible shades.

A witter in the Gardener's Chronicle strongly, and with good reason opposes walls for gardene, urging the use of belts of exergreens as much superior to all other protections, not only rendering the atmosphere milder, but being a better shelter from wind, while wall fruit is considered as inferior to that of standards.

The Primate Apple.

Hovey says of this apple: "This delicious summer apple, by far the best of its season, deserves to be extensively cultivated. It is about the same but it is less acid, more tender in its flesh-almost as melting as a pear-and possesses a rich aromatic juice. The tree is vigorous and healthy with an ample foliage and excellent habit, added to these it bears early and is productive." Winter Killing of Peach Trees.

The Ohio Farmer advises, as a remedy that aids peach trees in resisting the effects of cold, and prevents in some degree the winter-killing of the buds, that the new wood should be shortened back one half early in October, or the latter part o September. Trees so shortened back, mature the remaining buds and wood, and before they commence growing and throwing out side shoots cold weather is upon them, and they are in a fully ripened condition to endure its rigors. In clay land, surface drains should be made with a hoe or plow, so that water will never stand on or about

The Spring Rose of Shanghæ.

Worms in Peach Trees.

This rose was brought from China by Mr. For-ture, who says of it: "It is held in high esteem by the Chinese: indeed, it is one of the best white roses I met with in China. It is frequently seen of a large size, covering trellis work formed into alcoves or built over garden walks. For this purpose it is well suited, as it is a luxuriant grower in thickness in proportion to the quality of and it blooms profusely and early." According to foliage produced on themselves and on all the Gardener's Chronicle it is an invaluable pillar rose. Its flowers are white, tinged with pink on the outside; sweet scented, and grow in endless profusion in small clusters. The flowers are small, and the petals do not stand up well; but it is very hardy, early, a rampant grower, and undoubtedly deserves attention

In this month, (September,) all peach trees upper ones; and it is this evil which has to should have a careful examination and cleaning be watched and checked by skillful pruning. at the crown, for the purpose of digging out and destroying the peach tree grub, Egeria exitiosa, with a hoe and common garden trowel. First, clean away all the earth next to the body, to a depth of six inches; then with a coarse cloth or hard brush, rub the crown and body of the tree; then with a sharp pointed knife, cut out all the grubs or worms, cut away every piece of dead bark, and finish by washing with soft soap and flour of sulphur, mixed to the consistency of thin paste. Draw the dirt again to the tree, and round it up sugar-loaf shape, to a hight of one foot, and

your tree is safe until next June.—Ohio Farmer.

Water Melon Molasses.

A correspondent of an exchange, who lives in Ross county, Ohio, gives his experience with watermelons for making syrup as follows:

"Having been engaged the past season in raising watermelons and making them into syrup, I thought a description of my mode of operation might be acceptable to some of your numerous readers. I think that the watermelon will not make sugar, in consequence of the waxy proper-ties of the syrup when boiled to that consistency; but for the syrup, it has no equivalent for preserv-

1860. THE ANNUAL FAIR

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

DETROIT, OCTOBER 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1860.

Premiums Offered to the Amount of \$5,000. ANNUAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. M. CLAY.

The Annual Exhibition will be held this year on the same spacious grounds as were occu, ied by the Society in 1859, and which are known as the

DETROIT RIDING PARK. On this Park are erected the various Halls for the accommodation of exhibitors and the protec-

THE DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS THE DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS promises to be one of the greatest ever seen in Michigan, and for the purpose of calling forth from all quarters a full exhibition of this important interest, the Executive Committee have dire ted that the large tent of the Society shall be fitted up exclusively for the accommodation of exhibitors of fruit, and have sppointed a special pomo logical superintendent and committee.

There is erected also a range of three hundred stables for the accommodation of the Horses, of which the largest show will be made this year that has ever been seen in Michigan.

A WIDE AND EXCELLENT MILE TRACK extends around the grounds, and affords the most perfect arrangement for the trial and exhibition of all kinds of stock.

A GRAND STAND TO SEAT 2,500 VISITORS, extends along the track in front of the judges stand, and permits the thorough examination of all stock exhibited in the arena in front.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE CATTLE, which promises to include the finest show of the improved breeds ever seen in Michigan, will be conducted in the

SPACIOUS AMPHITHEATER, which will seat two thousand persons, where the proceedings will be enlivened by the music of the

Band.

The entries of Stock, Implements, and all other articles, may be made at any time previous to the Fair, at the office of the Secretary, 130 Jefferson Avenue, and each exhibitor is requested to have prepared a complete written list of their several articles proposed to be entered.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 2d.—First Day—All entries must be made previous to 7 o'clock P. M. wednesday, Oct 3d.—Second Day.—The View-ing Committees in charge of the Cattle and Horses will be ready to proceed at 10 o'clock A. M. A GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CATTLE

will precede the commencement of the examina

THE HORSES OF ALL WORK AND THE BLACK
HAWK AND MORGAN
Classes will be examined and tested in front of
the Grand Stand.

Thursday, Oct. 4th.—Third Day.—The completion of the examination of the Cattle.

A GRAND CAVALCADE OF ALL THE HORSES

will take place in the morning, previous to the examination of the
THOROUGHBRED, HALF THOROUGHBRED,
DRAUGHT AND MATCHED HORSES. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the ANNUAL

will be delivered by the HON, CASSIUS M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY. Friday, Oct. 5th.—Fourth Day.—All classes of atock not previously examined will be viewed by the appropriate judges. At 9 o'clock A. M. the judges will call up the STABLES OF COLTS, THE WORKING HORSES, THE JACKS AND MULES, and conclude with the test of the TROUTING CLASSES OF HORSES.

TROTTING CLASSES OF HORSES. ***The election of officers will be held at three

o'clock P. M.

All sales of live stock will take place on the last
day of the exhibition, and notice must be left at
the Secretary's office one day provious by those
desirous of selling, that due notice of the same
may appear in the programme of the day.

ENTRY AND ADMISSION.

Membership tickets are each one dollar, and the purchaser will receive with it four admission tick ets. The membership ticket is not an admission ticket, and is not received at the gates

Admission tickets to the grounds will be sold at the gates only, at 25 cents each.

Checks for the admission of exhibitors and at-tendants may be procured by application at the office of the Secretary.

The several Railroads will grant to exhibitors and visitors the same facilities for the transportation of stock, implements and goods as have been heretofore accorded, viz: treights free and passengers at reduced rates. Copies of the Rules and Regulations, and of

the Premium List will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 180 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

H. G. WELLS, President. R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

PHILO PARSONS, CA'S, Detroit, A. S. BERRY, Adrian.

JAMES BAYLEY, LAUSING.

DEPARTMENTS IN CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE. CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cattle, Sheep, Stoine and Poultry—H. E. Degarmo of Lyons, H. P. Sly of Plymouth.

Horses, and Grand Stand—J. B. Crippen, Coldwater, and C. Dickey, Marchali.

Agricultural Hall—Archibald Jewell, of Dowagiace Hall of Manufactures—G. E. Kitton, St. Cleir, and E. H. Thompson, Flint.

Hall of Macchanics and Implements—Frederick Fowler, Hillsdale.

Floral Hall—Geo. K. Johnson, Grand Explds, and Jas. Birney, Bay City.

Gates and Police—Horace Welsh, Ypolianti.

Superintendent of Fruit Committee—T. T. Lyon of

Superintendent of Frust Committee T. T. LYON, of Plymouth.

ral Pomological Fruit Committee T. T. Lyon of
Plymouth; J. C. Holmes, Lansing; S. O. Knapp,
Jackson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. Whiting, Ashland, O....Clover Huller. G. & S. Boalt, Norwalk, O. Delaware Grape Vines. Piper & Woodard, Clinton. Cider Mill Screws. D. APPLETON & Co., N. Y. .. Herodotus Complete

STATE FAIRS FOR 1860.

Alabama Oct. 29 to 1	Nov.
Georgia Augusta Oct	22-2
Indiana Indianapolis	15-2
Maine Sept.	25-2
Michigan Detroit Oct.	2 to
New York Elmira	2-0
Cat	0
Department Wroming Sont	04-0
St Louis St Louis "	04_0
Wisconsin Madison "	24_2
TI IOUMINITE . BERROLLE STATE AND	
-	Alabama

the accommodation of exhibitors and the protec- tion of the articles entered by them.	Wisconsin
The HALL OF MANUFACTURES is one hundred	COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.
feet long and fifty feet in width, shingle roofed, and affording ample room for the display of the	County. Place Secretary. Time.
Domestic and Foreign Manufactures.	Allegan Allegan A. S. Butler Oct. 8 & 4
AGRICULTURAL HALL is one hundred feet long	Battle Creek, Agl. & Mech. Battle Creek, D. B. Burnham, Sept. 26—28
and thirty feet wide; and in it will be exhibited the products of the Farm and the Garden.	Berrien, Niles, B. W. Landon, Sept 26—28 Branch Coldwater D. B. Dennis " 26—28
The MECHANIC'S HALL, a large building one	Calhoun Marshall S. S. Lacey Oct 9-11
hundred and fifty feet long and thirty feet wide,	Genesee Flint F. H. Rankin 25-27
affords ampl room for the Inventors and Mechanics to give the work to the public of Michigan.	Hillsdale Hillsdale F. M. Holloway Oct. 10-11
THE FLORAL HALL	Ingham, Mason Sept. 26—27 Jackson Jackson H. C. Mead 26—28
will be decorated in the same beautiful style which	Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Frank Little " 25-27
has made it the admiration of visitors for the past	KentG. RapidsO. R. L. Crozier. 4 26—29 Lapeer
two years, and amongst its attractions, Professor Winchell, the State Geologist, will exhibit a com-	LenaweeAdrian
plete	Macomb Utica Chas. W. Weston, " 26-28
Sollection of Geological Specimens illustrative of	Monroe Oct. 9-11 Oakland Pontiae J. R. Bowman Oct. 10-12
the mineral and industrial resources of the State.	St. Clair St. Clair Sept. 26-28
Here the residents of each county will have an	St. JosephCentreville W.G. Woodworth 27-29 SanilacLexington
opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mineral productions of their particular section.	Van BurenPaw PawW. H. Harrison, " 27-29
THE DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS	Washtenaw Ann Arbor J. L. Tappan Oct. 10—12 Washtenaw & Wayne, Ypsilanti, M. A. Parks, Oct. 12—14
promises to be one of the greatest ever seen in	TOWN AND LOCAL FAIRS.
Michigan, and for the purpose of calling forth from	Place. County. Secretary. Time. Morenei Soc., LenaweeOct. 1 & 2
all quarters a full exhibition of this important in- terest, the Executive Committee have dire ted	Homer Fair. CalhounArza Lewis.Sept. 21 & 22
terest, the Dacourte Committee have directed	Control of the second s

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

The meeting of the American Pomological Convention was one of the best ever held, and, among the contributions of fruits, that from Michigan shone conspicuous. Mr. T. T. Ly-on, the delegate appointed by the State Ag-to any extent. Mr. George Clark of Ecorse, ricultural Society took particular pains to has with his usual liberality promised to send obtain a fair representation of fruits from various parts of the State, and took great care to have them packed and carried so that they would exhibit to the best advantage. The specimens were the admiration of fully. For the purpose of supplying the all, and were taken charge of by one of the members to be again exhibited at the American Institute and at Cincinnati.

The preparations for the annual agricultural fair at Ypsilanti sre being made on an entensive scale. L. D. Norris, Esq, is announced to deliver the address

Dr. A. L. Hays, of Marshall, informed us when at Kalamazoo that his fine imported stallion " Admiration " had died on the 3d of September. The horse had received an injury to his back, during his passage, and never recovered, though he seemed in good health for a time.

The National Fair at Cincinnati seems to have made quite a successful exhibition. Five thousand entries were made previous to the opening of the Fair. Among the horses present, Lexington, Bonnie Scotland and Fashion, were noted.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the exhibition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Battle Creek, from the Secretary.

We direct attention to our Stock Register, which this week contains elaborate if good weather is granted to the Society pedigrees of many fine cattle. This register will form for future reference the elements of the history of the improved cattle in Michigan. There is nothing yet like it in any of the States. The pedigrees are Chief Assistant Marshall of the Horse departmuch fuller than can be furnished by the ment. Herd Books, and at the same time a great deal of information relative to the families, which is not readily picked up -Look for instance at the Buena Vista blood. Every time that an animal of as direct descent from the Bates blood is now put up in during next week, as every thing done before England for sale it is the cause of high the very last day aids to promote the business prices, and earnest competition among buyers. One or two sales have taken place the past summer, at which cows of the Bates Waterloo blood, and some others, were sold at the highest prices given during the year, and secured by the best breeders. It is well enough to know what we have among us, and to be able to appreciate it.

The Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales at Detroit were on a grand and imposing scale, and were carried out in the most satisfac tory manner. The Great Western Railway pre pared a magnificent car for the Prince and his suite, which arrived at Windsor by a special train at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. Here the river was lined quite across, with all the vessels, pro-pellers, steamers, and other craft that could be collected. These vessels were each illuminated and displayed a brilliant array of fire works; while Windsor was illuminated, and bonfires blazed everywhere. This magnificent spectacle was plan-ned by [Duncan Stewart, Esq., and carried out in New York.

under his directions. At the wharf at the foot of Woodward avenue, the firemen, with lighted torch es, turned out in full uniform, and two military mpanies. As the distinguished guests of the city landed, they were received by the Mayor and Common Council, and the committee of fifty distinguished citizens who represent the comme and mercantile interests of Detroit; the procession was formed, and the young heir of Queen Victoria, with his suite, was conducted to the Russell House by rather a circuitous route.

The Prince and suite left for the West on Friday morning, well pleased with his first reception in

The State Fair.

From all the intelligence which we can gather, the Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will excell any that has yet been held, in the attendance and in the interest which is felt in it. We have heard from very many localities, and some at considerable distances, and preparations and calculations to be in Detroit on that occasion seem to be far more numerous than we have ever heard of in any previous year.

The grounds are being made ready under the supervision of Mr. Philo Parsons, the chairman of the committee, who has thrown aside the cares of a large and most extensive business, and is devoting himself to the preparations of the fixtures and the arrangements with an energy and a personal direct attention that we have the fullest confidence will work

out the most happy results. The Floral Hall is already undergoing a change of decoration, and of plan inside which will entirely change its appearance, and render it most beautiful. One wing has been devoted to the display of greenhouse plants, and the borders and centre have been terraced up and made to resemble a conservatory, which is to be filled with rare plants. In the opposite wing the geological display of the State Geologist promises to be a feature of the highest interest and peculiarly attractive. The fish pond which was so attractive two years ago, is this year to be refitted up: the water works having extended their large pipes, up an exhibition of the fish of the lakes, that will be a very interesting feature, and the plan which partially failed two years ago, for want of water, will be carried out this year grounds and stock departments with water, Mr. Parsons has procured eleven hundred feet of lead pipe which he loans the Society. An executive office is being fitted up next

all business can be done with them. The Grand Stand has been thoroughly overhauled and strengthened in the most substantial manner. In front of it the track has been fenced in with an open picket fence, and the ends are closed with gates, forming a very fine arena where the horses of every class will be examined, and may be seen with perfect ease by thousands at a time. This department promises to be one of the most interesting and best managed yet attempted, and we have already a number of entries on the

to the Secretary's office for the use of the

President and business committee; and where

books from this State and also from Canada. The stalls for cattle are now being erected, and the plan has been adopted of having a close stall for bulls attached to every six or eight stalls for cows.

During the next week the various appointnents of superintendents and of assistants on the grounds will be made. We believe that during its exhibition, it will be relieved from very many of its difficulties.

Among the appointments already made,

We strongly commend all parties who can to make their entries previous to the first day of the fair to forward at as early a date as possible to the Secretary. Those who desire to secure stalls, should also make application and accommodation of exhibitors.

Our readers will bear in mind that the address is to be delivered by the most distinguished son of Kentucky, Cassius M. Clay, whose lectures on stock were one of the most valuable series delivered at New Haven last winter.

It may be well to note that the programm for this year provides for a more rapid and simultaneous examination of both horses and cattle, and exhibitors should be on hand, and have their stock looking their best early.

20 Christian German of Camden, Mich., has taken out patent No. 29,688 for an improved reciprocating saw.

William McAfee of Summerville, in this State No. 29,742 for an improved apparatus for regulating the flow of water from cisterns.

Fire escapes are now being brought forward

Ethan Allen and Flora Temple.

Flora Temple has been in Michigan before, and is pretty well known as to personal appearance, but Ethan Allen made his first show at the exhibition at Kalamazoo, and there was of course great curiosity to see him.-He was brought out many times, during our stay there, and we gave him considerable attention. In color Ethan Allen is a bright, or rather yellowish bay, with a very flowing tail, went off with a rush that carried her to the the latter very long and very full; when standing it touches the ground. His height is 1:091. The mile was completed in 2:23, beabout medium, or a little under. His style and carriage is full of elegance, being in fact the beau ideal of the elegant driving horse. His head and neck are singularly well proportioned, and beautifully set. His round barrel, and clean fine limbs add very much to the grace of his appearance. His gait as a trotter is very true and reaching, but without the springy lightness and elasticity which is noticable Magna Charta. When he breaks which he does frequently, he runs with a good stride, and strikes into his trotting gait again with wonderful ease, and without loss of stride: In character as a stallion, he lacks force, and we doubt, unless used with the very choicest and most high strung dams, that he will leave stock as good as he is himself. As a stock horse Magna Charta has more character in every point, whether as regards color, power or individuality, and in his gait is equally as elegant, while in form he has more bone, a fuller loin, and a deeper body. Were we to choose to day between the two horses as stock getters, our preference would be given to Magna Charta. The great beauty and fine speed of Ethan Allen we admit as fully as any one; but as a stallion, in our opinion, he lacks the elements of masculine force and energy which the intelligent breeder requires and irritation to such a degree as to render any future must have in the sire of a race of valuable horses. As Ethan Allen has had the best roadster brood mares of the United States sent to him, he ought to be the sire of many good horses, and some of his colts even now ought to be showing what they are. We have not yet heard of any as remarkable for anything except the price at which they were held or sold.

The match between the two celebreties resulted as follows:

THE FIRST HEAT.

The President having called up the drivers awarded them their places, Ethan Allen being given the inside. With them there was no useless scoring, but they settled down to their work at once, and coming up to the score neck and neck, they went off on their first mile. The horse took the lead slightly, at a tremendous gait round the first turn, rushing Flora off her feet, and they passed to the first quarter pole in 372 seconds, according to a timer who was close by us. At the second quarter the mare settled down to her work with great fidelity, the horse being about two lengths ahead, and in the middle of this quarter she began to draw gradually close up to the forward sulky, and by the time the halfmile pole was reached, her head was close on the wheel of the Vermonter. For a short space both went neck to neck, but finally Flora drew ahead, until the increase of space broke up Ethan, when she rattled past him, took the inside, and came down the home stretch at a very fast gate, but evidently not letting out her fleetest movement. She cross. ed the score in 2:301, followed about three lengths behind by Ethan. The first quarter, 373; half-mile, 1:133.

Time being called, the horses were called. Their efforts did not seem to distress them much, Ethan venting his impatience by pawing occasionally as he was rubbed down, and her hind feet fly out occasionally. After trotting past the stand a couple of times, both again came up to the score, the mare having the inside. At the word "go," they went off like a bullet, the horse keeping up with her until they came to the turn, when he broke, and she went in alone, he following, at least three lengths behind at the quarter pole. On the back stretch the horse put out all his powers to lessen the distance, and succeeded partially, but again broke badly, galloping for quite a long distance on the third quarter round the turn. But by this nothing was made, as the mare again came in nearly five rods ahead in 2:25%, the first quarter being trotted in 331, and the half mile in 1:131.

SECOND HEAT.

THIRD HEAT.

It was very apparent that Ethan Allen was no match for the little mare, and, also, that has taken out patent 29,706 for an improved gate. he was not in any condition to trot. In fact, Chas. Worden of Ypsilanti has taken out patent he did not warm up with his exercise, but seemed slothful and dozy, while being rubbed off. Mr. Belcomb, his driver, stepped by inventors, since the recent loss of life by fire up to the Judges' stand and informed the President that the horse did not seem to have

recovered from the soreness incident to traveling on the cars for some eight days in succession, and was evidently out of condition, and though he would trot round the track on the third heat, it was impossible for him to make the time agreed upon. The President announced this from the stand previous to the start for the third heat. mare and horse started, but this time Flora was put upon her mettle, at the start, and quarter pole in 351, and to the half-mile in ing within 31 seconds of the famous time made last lear, and which may be considered very good even for her. We drove over the track immediately after the trotting was done, and though smooth, even and in good order, the pulverized dust lay very thick upon it, and would undoubtedly clog both the action of the horse and of the wheels.

Political Summary.

REMOVAL OF THE DETROIT POSTMASTER. On Wednesday morning the politicians of Detroit were thrown into intense excitement by the announcement that Henry N. Walker, the postmaster, had been displaced, and that A. W. Buel had been appointed to supercede him. The high standing and the complete confidence of the whole community in Mr. Walker's ability and integrity, as well as his well known business capacity, rendered the announcement one which all were unwilling to believe, until it was certified. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this removal a very great outrage—no business man asked for it. In fact, except for political ends and to gratify mere partisan desires, no man in this community could point to any one that is more competent, or who would be preferred, were it put to vote to-morrow. This removal, besides, we consider a political blunder, and will not bring half as many friends to the support of the administration as it will bitter and active enemies, not only bitter and active, but also able to manifest their enmity and their good feeling or confidence between them impos-

NEW YORK POLITICS. The great event of the week past was the rejec-

tion of the overtures made for a fusion of the Douglas ticket with the Breckinridge ticket. No one claimed that it would be a fusion of the two organizations, because each were to remain steadily at work till after election, whether a union of the ticket was consented to or not. For a time it vas supposed, and even announced telegraphically that a basis of union for single presidential and State tickets had been settled upon, and that it would be agreed to; but a few days conference of the leaders and it was finally concluded that the attempt would be equivalent to a surrender of the Douglas organization in a State where it evidently was much stronger than Breckinridge could possibly be, and that if consummated, it would not effect what was desired, but would unquestionably if successful have the effect of throwing the whole influence of the State of New York directly into the hands of the Breckinridge men, and the result would tend entirely to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Douglas could not have any chance of going. Mr. Douglas himself seems to be opposed to the proposition, in all his addresses, and though not interfering with the programme of the campaign in any State, and not, of course, directly pronouncing against it, his general course of argument leads to the conclusion that he cannot sustain or advise any action that will merge the vote that may be given to him with that which may be given to Breckinridge.-There seems to be an idea now prevalent that an attempt will be made to transfer the struggle of the campaign to Pennsylvania, New York being given up. Mr. Douglas will unquestionably poll much the largest vote of the democrats in that State. His managers there are the shrewdest and sharpest of politicians; and much is hoped from the aid that is to be given by the Bell and Everett men, an element that we think entirely overated, and which it is questionable whether it will not be liable to the charge of weskening on one side as much as it strengthens on the other,

In Pennsylvania, the campaign is waxing warm and energetic. The whole State is being canvassed by the two aspirants and nominees for the office of Governor, the election for which takes place on the second Tuesday of October, which will be the ninth. The Douglas men have repudiated the electoral ticket made by the State Convention, and have stricken out the names of the Breckinridge men on it, and filled their places with others, It Flora showing her temper by letting one of does not seem possible that any good feeling can be caused to exist between the sections, and it is altogether probable that the result of the Presidential contest will be foreshadowed by the election of the State officers. There seems to be no let up on either side.

-The Breckinridge men of New York seem to take the refusal of the Douglas men to fuse on State and electoral tickets in high dudgeon. In an address they say, "Our candidates will be sup-ported by all the energy and means at our command. The Douglas organization, in rejecting the only means by which the State could be prevented from voting for Lincoln, has reduced the practical question between the damocrats in New York in the coming election to one of future organization only. By voting for Breckinridge and ane the national democrats would not only sustain the principles of their party and preserve a nucleus about which will be formed a national party in the State, but will encourage their friends all over the Union, and be received and honored in the next national conventien of the democracy, instead of being rejected and despised as they surely will be if they present themselves upon this platform of squatter sovereignty, in company with their new allies." They charge the Douglas faction in the State with baving produced the present difficulties in the party, and with persistently re-fusing to allow their adjustment, and say that squatter sovereignty is but another form of republicanism; and conclude by recommending the

formation of campaign clubs and active measures for bringing their whole vote to the poll in No-

_Mr. Donglas visited his mother at Clifton Springs, New York, where he made an address to a very large audience. The opposition, we have no doubt, will be pleased to learn that the Little Giant has at last arrived at the end of his pilgrimage. He afterwards visited Syracuse end Roches ter, where he spoke to immense audiences.

-The Breckinridge democracy in Minnesota are actively bestirring themselves and have nominated a full State and electoral ticket of their own,

_The Breckinridge movement in this State has not yet been fully developed. It is probable that the decapitation of the Detroit Postmaster may be the signal for active measures to be commenced We are anxious to have some of the eloquent men of that side open the ball. Mr. Douglas will probably be here about the time of the State Fair, and a few able expounders of the national democratic politics as laid down by the administration, would probably be heard with great profit to the people. By all means let us have free speech and full dis-

—The actual results in Vermont show a majori ty of about twenty-one thousand for Governor Fairbanks, whilst it is admitted that a very light vote was polled.

- Maine has elected Mr. Washburne Governor by a majority of seventeen thousand, being about five thousand greater than was given to the repub-lican candidate last year. This result in a State so well canvassed on both sides, shows that there is no chance for any one but Lincoln in any of the New England States.

-Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, since the strong pronuciamento of Mr. Douglas in favor of the Union and of supporting Mr. Lincoln, if elected, in sustaining the laws and their administration, has withdrawn his support and now goes for Breckinridge. Mr. Clingman is a candidate for the Senate from that State, and his tergiversation in dicates that Breckinridge will carry that State.

-Mr. Speaker Pennington of New Jersey has been prevailed upon to withdraw his letter de-clining a renomination to Congress, and will again be placed upon the ticket for member of Congress from the 9fth district of his State.

-H. Winter Davis is to speak to the Americans of Baltimore very soon. This will be his first appearance for the campaign. Much anxiety is felt as to what he will say in Maryland.

-A correspondent writing to the N. Y. World, states that President Buchanan is satisfied that Lincoln will be elected, and that he is not distress ed at the catastrophe that has overtaken the democratic party, or rather the men who forced him into the Kansas Lecompton gulf. As to the threats of disunion, he laughed at them as the merest moonshine. He regards the attempts at fusion in New York as the efforts of a blacksmith who should try to weld two pieces of cold

Foreign Events.

The latest advices from Liverpool are to the

The weather in Great Britain had been fine and the harvest prospects were beginning to be more The Queen of England is about to pay a visit to

Garibaldi was last heard of at Paline, marching

upon Salerno, being supported by Gen. Cozenza Four thousand men under Gen. Turr had disembarked at Capri. Insurrection had broken out at Sald, where Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed.

A late telegram from Naples, on the 6th, says: Garibaldi arrived at Salerno this morning, and is expected at Naples immediately. It is said that the King will leave here to day for Gaeta. The Intrepid returned here yesterday from Salerno. Edwin James, M. P., the Hon. Mr. Ashley, M. P. and other Englishmen are on board a Sardinian vessel, on a visit to Garibaldi at Salerno. The city of Naples is perfectly tranquil, and the peo ple conduct themselves in a dignified manner.

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The correspondent of the Daily News says Gen. Damoriciere's proclamation imposes on the Sar-dinian government the duty of watching the frontiers, and of preparing to cross them too in case of necessity. The government is already collecting in that direction a force of 200,000 men.

It is reported that the Austrian Minister at Na ples had telegraphed to Vienna that the King of Naples had resolved to quit his State. The pictures and furniture of the palace and the King's baggage were embarked on the 4th on board a Spanish vessel. Other authorities affirm that the King had adopted the desperate policy of ne surrender, and would not leave till the last extremity.

Very large quantities of wheat, barley, rye, and rape seed have recently been bought in Austria by French and English speculators.

Another French line-of battle ship, the Alexandre, has left Toulon for Naples.

The sales of photographs of Garibaldi have

been prohibited at Vienna.
Garibaldi has promised to be in Naples about the 8th of September, and we expect that next weeks steamers will bring intelligence that he has entered the city and that the Bourbon dynasty is

-It was again asserted that Christians had been massacred at Balbec, and in a village near Bean-

maci. LATER.—The very latest news from Europe

The King of Naples quitted the capital on the 6th in a Spanish vessel for Gaeta. Garibaldi was at Cora, 26 miles from Naples, on the 6th, and was expected to reach the capital on th 7th. His advance guard arrived at Palermo on the 6th. Naples continued tranquil.

The King of Naples has accepted the offer of the Queen of Spain to take refuge in her domin-

The weather continued fine in Great Britain, and the harvest in the southern counties was nearly completed, and the result exceeds expectation. Operations have been commenced in the more northern counties, with encouraging prospects. Earl Granville goes to Madrid to have a talk

The number of English volunteers offered for

Garibalbi was so great that funds could not be raised fast enough to send them to Naples.

Sardinia has notified Rome that if she interferes in Naples, Sardinia will at once seize upon the

Austria is reported to have sent 15,000 men to Trieste, that is the nearest port on the Adriatic from whence she can ship them. But in the mean time Garibaldi's movements are so rapid and so well sustained by the people, that it does not seem possible to counteract him in any way. Italy is bound to be united and to be free from foreign

From the Pacific.

The Pony Express with dates from San Francisco to the 6th instant, arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 17th.

At San Francisco, efforts are making for a fusion ticket between the Bell and Douglas men, giving each party two electors, after the plan of the fusion in New York.

The principal counties in the State have nominated candidates for the Legislature .-All the Douglas candidates are pledged to oppose the re election of Senator Gwin. The Breckinridge candidates are uninstructed.

Advices from Hong Kong to July 24 state that the allied expedition remained at the mouth of the Peiho. The squadron number 150 sail. The troops were encamped on shore. The natives were friendly, and the climate healthy.

The Broderick will case was still before the

At Pike's Peak, the Vigilance Committee was waging a war of extermination against the gamblers and thieves. Two were hung SULPHITE OF LIME, by them on the 6th, one of whom was taken from the stage while on his way to the Misscuri River. Several who had incurred the displeasure of the Vigilance Committee reached this city last night.

The End of Walker.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that the British war steamer Icarus, with a transport and troops under Gen. Alvorez, proceeded to the Rio Negro, where Walker's army was encamped. The boats of the Icarus proceeded up the river and captured Walker, who, with his 70 men, were all brought to Truxillo and delivered to the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were very destitute and many were sick. They were permitted to return to the United States upon condition that they would never engage in another expedition against Central America. Walker and Col. Rudley were to be shot. The Guatemala expedition arrived after the capture of

General News.

-The Coal Oil business, which has lately sprung up furnishes a large amount of employment in the manufacture of lamps. There are now sixteen companie

who employ-600 men in making burners.

600 men in making brass work in stands. 250 men making marble vases, 700 men in making glass-bowls, shades, &c.,

200 women and boys in making paper shades, 200 women and boys in making brushes, and furnish work for 125 looms in making coal eil lamp

The subscription in this country for the Christian sufferers in Syria amounts to \$18,025, but nearly double his amount is needed. \$11,000 has been remitted to

England for immediate transmission. -The census of Baltimore shows only 230,000, and there is reported twenty thousand vacant houses. So

much for a city of riots and rioters. -The preparations for the great four mile race to

come off en Thursday of next week are being made.—All the horses are now on Long Island, and all are reported in fine training condition.

-The steamboat Gazelle was lost on Lake Superior a Eagle Harbor on the morning of the 10th instant. pliot mistook the channel and run her on the rocks.— The crew and passengers were all saved, but the vessel and her cargo of supplies is a total loss. E. B. Ward was the owner of the Gazelle. This was her second trip to the upper lake.

the upper lake.

—A terrible storm passed over New Orleans and the Gulf on Saturday last. Nearly every house at Ballze was carried away, and several lives lost, including Capt. Kinney, a pilot. The steamer Galveston, ships Galena and Sheffield, brig West India, and schooner Toucey, bound out, were all blown ashore. At the Passes several tow-boats were lying high and dry. Milneburg, the terminus of the Pontchartrain Ballroad, was submerged, and the whaves despaced. It is reported that all the terminus of the Fortchartrain Railroad, was submeged, and the wharves damaged. It is reported that all the wharves and bath-houses on the lake shore between New Orleans and Mobile are swept away. The town of Biloxi, Miss., is in ruins. At Mobile the storm was se-

-Boardman & Gray's extensive piano factory at Al-oany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the

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The Wousehold.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERES. EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

THE DVING CHILD.

BY ADA B. BASSETT.

The flowers lay scattered on his bed Which once he loved to see; They withered round his fevered head, And like them fided he.

He scarcely heard the tones of love, Nor saw his mother's tears. His thoughts upon that world above Dispelled all earthly fears.

The mother saw death claimed him new, She laid her darling down; How oft she kiased that marble brow And smoothed the locks of brown.

The flowers were planted by her hand Which o'er his grave now bloom, oothed his cradle bed, The love which smoothed Must decorate his tomb.

Make Home Happy for the Boys.

This is not the first time our pen has been taken up in behalf of the boys. More than once we have, through the FARMER, urged upon mothers and sisters the necessity of making home Lappy for the boys if they would have them grow up good and virtuous men, honorable, honored and worthy members of society. In our travels during the summer we have seen many things which urge us to a repetition of the charge. Girls seldom realize what an influence their home conduct has on their brothers in forming their characters for after life. They are too apt to think, if they do not say it aloud: "It's no matter how I lo k or how I talk; there is nobody here but the boys." Then they dress in a slovenly manner, their hair is at ' loose ends," and their tongues too, generally, for nearly always it will be found that habits of dress and speech correspond. The boys are not idiots. They read deception in the arts their sisters use to smooth over matters when a stranger comes in, and a sentiment of distrust against all woman kind grows up in their minds, which is seldom af erwards eradicated, but more often extends itself to other matters than those of dress and personal appearance

"I pity the boys of that family," said a gentleman, speaking of a household where we had been making a call. "I don't think they ever had a happy evening at home in their lives-hardly a happy hour, I might say."

"Why, what is the matter?" we asked .-With such a fine house as that, and everything about them for comfort, what should prevent their being happy? and such good looking girls for sisters one would think "-

"Yes; it is easy to think what a pleasant home they might make; but the girls have got notions in their heads that the boys, that is, their own brothers are no better than so many niggers to be kicked and cuffed around, and scolded and snarled at whenever they come in sight. If any of the neighbors' boys go there though, it's quite another thing. They are met with smiles, and can go into the parlor, and look at the books and pictures and enjoy themselves where the boys of the house would p't dare to show their heads .-They have grown to be rough, rude fellows and spend all their leisure time about the corner grocery or tavern, learning to smoke, pitch quoits, talk rowdy, and I don't know what else."

What else? ah, girls, sisters, what else that is bad is there not for boys to learn who are thus driven from their homes, from the place good, how levely and leving woman can be? Trace the effect of your influence as far as you can, and you cannot find the end of the mischief you are doing while you are acting up to the principle expressed in that one short sentence, "Nobody but the boya" First comes their dislike of home. then fast follow all the careless habits young men are so prone to run into; lounging about the village tavern, listening to all the gossip and scandal of the neighborhood, making some of it too, perhaps; learning to smoke, to drink, to walk with the loafer's swagger, and use such language as no dictionary sanctions or defines, and finally marrying thoughtlessly, unhapp'ly, and thus making melancholy wrecks of themselves for life, forever, and too often their families after them. How many of you have seen this downward progress among the sons of your neighbors. Some of you have had brothers go down the same path, some are in it now, half way to the desclate oud already, others just entering, with all the allurements and devices of temptation and tempters to draw them on, and not one otercharm or outstretched arm of love to hold them back. Where are your smiles,

your kind words, your winning ways? Are they all to be lavished upon strangers who will only mock you in return, and despise the heartless hypocricy, which, with all your arts, you cannot conceal? No. Give your warm home affections to your own brothers. Conide in, love, counsel and encourge them .-You can be the making of them or the ruin f them, as you choose. Make bome the place of all others where they will most love to be. Teach them, through your respect for yourself, to respect your sex. Above all things let your speech be pure, and be neat in your dress and person. If boys grow up to be noble hearted, pure minded men, it is from homes made pleasant and happy by such sisters and mothers that they must spring.-Rule out of your household books, then, the pernicious principle that it is no matter how boys" are at home That is the very time

that you should care. "Nobody but the boys!" It sounds very much as if you said "Nobody but the dogs." Do not let the words soil your lips again; but ather let your actions say, "All that is lovely, virtuous and pure shall adorn my character, my conversation and my presence, for the boys are here, and are taking lessons of me which will be repeated to future generations."

Once more, girls; if you would work a great moral reform in the world, be careful of your speech and your personal appearance at home, and make your home happy for the boys.

Work for Jenny.

BY A PARMER'S WIFE.

Looking out upon the world from my still, retired home, where "there's work enough to do," I can see many appropriate fields of la bor, and stations in life that you young ladies are well fitted by nature to occupy, Jenny, if you would boldly step forward and show to the world that you can occupy them with credit to yourself; but at present I will only suggest that of clerk or book-keeper.

I have often wondered why the office of clerk and book-keeper should be so invari ably filled by men, while there is such a great lack of industrial employments for women. Girls generally are good accountants. I have heard teachers say that they very often excel boys in that particular branch of their education, and yet how very seldom do they turn it to any practical account.

Have you never known the widow to be obbed of her property, and with her father ess babes cast upon the world, Jenny?-if ou have not, I have, and all for the want of a sufficient knowledge of book-keeping to enable her to attend to her husbands affairs atter his head was laid low.

But, Jenny (and this I want to say to Jen nys everywhere), whatever you do, if you can do it as well as a man, see to it that you get man's wages; remember that equal talent and capacity should determine your occupations and receive equal compensation regard-

But if nothing more lucrative turns up Jenny, rather than be a burden to any one, do housework. You say, foreign girls are in all our kitchens. I suppose you mean city kitchens, for it is not so in the country. I am well aware that housework is regarded as a degrading employmet by many silly-minded people. Some will even refuse to eat or associate with a girl simply because she does housework for a living. I tell you, Jenny, the good opinions of such people are not is dependent on the proper performance of household labor.

In my native state, I did housework for my living, and do you think I ever felt degraded by it, Jenny? Not I; but rather dignified and ennobled, for I was living an independent life, and the knowledge thus gained in a well ordered farmer's family has been of incalculable benefit to me as a housekeeper, and I would hardly exchange it for Victoria's crown. Surely the housekeeper incapable of doing her own housework is to be pitied indeed, and if you cannot be a lady and do house work, Jenny, you are a hopeless case, for you cannot be one at all, no matter what your employment may be; and whatever you do, remember, if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The above thoughts were written some time ago, but if you do not think they are too much out of season, they may be suggestive to some one even now,

pondency; it does a man no good to carry a learn our duty.

(To be continued.)

Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN. Samson -The world has known several men of gigantic strength; but few, however, to her advantage. It is said of Maximin, the Thracian, that he could out run a horse in the race, and draw a load too heavy for a pair of oxen. From the humble condition of a peasant, he rose to command the Roman Em pire. When he assumed the purple, in A. D. 235, his tyranny caused thousands of fam ilies to mourn, and cities to be scarce of bread. Milo, the Grecian Athlete, once took up a bullock, ran a race with the animal on his back, and then felled him with his fist. If he never displayed the cruelty of the Roman Emperor, his feats at least were of no use .you talk or act or dress, when "only the The poets tell us about the Titans who turned their arms against heaven itself, and if these stories are to be classed among the fab ulous, history of undoubted authenticity tells us of a time when the earth was filled with violence, and in the same connection it is remarked, "There were giants in those days." As Samson far excelled them in strength, so he differed widely from them in moral character. Born by divine prediction, a Nazarite from his birth, and raised up for a particular purpose, he steadily pursued that purpose, from his earliest manhood, till it brought him to the grave.

Still it cannot be denied that his character was far from what we might have expected, and that his career too much resembled the heroes of antiquity. The secret I suppose was, that his wonderful strength was accompanied with correspondingly strong passions. We are apt to regard him as a common man, endowed at times with miraculous strength. This is undoubtedly a mistake. His strength was the gift of God and supernatural: nevertheless it was constitutional, not miraculous; and as a man, although consisting of a body, soul and spirit, is still a unit, his emotions would partake of the power of his frame.

A modern poet whose errors were as re markable as his genius, thus addressed his Maker in view of death-

"Thou knowest that thou has formed me With passions wild and strong;
And, listening to their witching voice, Has often led me wrong.

If the furnace of Burns' feelings make us pity, while we blame him, what allowance should we make for the volcano of Samson's impulses.

We ought to consider too the impulsive character of mankind in that early age. We have an account of four Nazarites, Samson Samuel, Elijah, and the John the Baptist -The first was a champion, the second partly a prophet and partly a military judge, the third simply a prophet, and the fourth a harbinger of the gospel. The difference of their characters shows the progress of Christ's kingdom, and the triumph of mental influ ence, over physical power. Nor let it be forgotten that the history of Samson is but fragmentary. We know how often he was car ried away, but not how often he resisted temptation. We know how deeply he sinned, but not how often and bitterly he repented. When Abdon, the son of Hillel, had gone

to his account, and the well meaning, but effeminate Eli assumed the government, the Philistines, who still kept possession of part of the territory assigned to Judah, Dan and Simeon, began to harass the southern tribes. and finally gained the mastery. God saw proper to punish his people's sin, by allowing them to prevail for forty years Neverthe less, to hold the enemy in check, during the worth one straw. I wonder if they never latter twenty years, and to prepare for their expulsion at last, Samson was raised up. and the comfort and happiness of every one Like the Scottish Wallace against England, and the Spanish Impecinado against the French, he was a privateer, fighting when others had sumbitted; with this difference, however, they were supported each by a band of faithful followers, while Sameon stood alone. All three were betrayed to their fees, and did not live to see the triumph of their country. This was all that it was intended for Samso to do. To his mother it was told that the child she should bear would begin to deliver Israel out of the hand of the Philistines .-When she told her husband that a man of angelic countenance had announced to her the birth of on extraordinary child, Manoah very naturally desired to know more about the education and fortune of the expected heir, and prayed that the messenger might be sent again. His prayer was heard, yet when the angel returned, he told them nothing at all but what he had said before. I have often thought that if an angel from heaven should come down among us, and we would refer to him the settlement of the thousand theologic-Sorrew comes soon enough without des-did Manoah, and send us back to the Bible to

PERPLEXITIES OF AN EDITOR'S WIFE.

The editor's wife has no peace of her life. For troubles and cares that involve her.
Oh, heaven," she said, "would the paper were dead,"
While continual tears did dissolve her.

Never at dinner, never at tea, Never an evening at home was he; And, what was very improper, he Left other men now to dance, flatter and bow, To take her to the church and the opera. Then what was still worse, inexpressibly worse! Did she ask a small sum to replenish her purse, His countenance fell,

Not an inch, but an ell, While he vowed he had nothing, not even a dollar, To spend upon crinoline, flounces and collar— That is, not to-day! though this he would say, Then as to the fame he seemed to crave,

It took to itself such alarming shapes! One journal had openly called him a "knave," While another had dubbed him a "jackanapes And once when the bell like a gong had rung And she peeped from her room at the head of the She saw a man who a horsewhip swung—

A man seven feet high she was ready to swear-

Who inquired with a very ferocious air "Was the editor there? And if he was not at home, where?
As he had a little account to square,"
Giving her such a fright, that after, at night,
Her bosom was in a continual flutter,
Till her husband appeared, as she constantly feared.
To see him brought home on a board or a shutter.

No money for dresses,
No time for carsses,
But only the ghost of the man whom she married—

A pale, haggard creature, With care on each feature, Bending under the weight she carried: Six months, as we said, Have like pistol-balls sped,

Then one day he came home and laid down on the bed And groaned, as he smothered in pillows his head "The paper, my darling, the paper is dead."
That sweet little wife was n't sorry a bit— My own love," she murmured, "I'm so glad of it." And taken thereon with an hysteric fit, She laughed and wept alternate.

MY HOUSEKEEPER.

BY BALPH HUMPHRIES.

"A lady who can give the best references as to cheracter and ability, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Reference required. Address M. L. SMITH, Box 1004."

I am, I mean I was, a bachelor. I had plenty of money, but I was forty-five years old and had never arrived at a satisfactory way of spending it. I concluded that my error was the want of a home of my own; conceiving a sudden disgust for hotels and board ing houses, I took a nandsome house in a respectable part of the town and began looking for a housekeeper. The advertisement which heads this narrative had just met my eye as I glanced over the "Wants" in the evening paper. It pleased me. In fact, I suppose Destiny had declared that I should be pleased

I was reading it for the twentieth time. when a servant knocked at my parlor door and announced my sister-in-law, Mrs. Eliza Bishop, and her daughfer Eliza. Mrs. Bishop was the widow of my eldest brother, and her attention to and care for my comfort were really touching.

She followed her name into the room, leading her daughter—the eldest and best behav ed of the three. She was a handsome wo man, of commanding, imperial order, and she looked her best that winter afternoon, in her rich furs and velvet, her cheeks crimson with the effects of the keen, frosty air and the exercise she had been taking.

"I am very glad to see you," I said as banded her a chair. "There are some things you women know more about than an old bachelor like me, and I want to consult you. I have concluded to go to housekeeping.

Eliza's face brightened into an expression even more beaming than the one she had previously bestwed on me. It never occurred to me that she could be thinking of my future home as a convenient residence for herself and her three. She answered warmly-

are prepared for all the expense and trouble the expression of her countenance. it involves. The expense, to be sure, is not much of a consideration to you. You have been so successful that you would not require so close an economy in your house as I used to practice in poor Robert's time. He always said I made one dollar do the work of three. But there will be a great deal of trouble. In the first place you will have to find a housekeeper."

"The very thing I wanted to speak to you about."

Her smile was positively brilliant.

"How kind, Sandie."

"Not kind at all, troubling you about my

"For shame! as if you ever had reason to think that anything I could do for you would be a trouble

A very just remark considering that her visits, to a pair of slippers, with a pink-eyed

which I had marked the advertisement which

"There, Eliza, there is what I have been thinking about. Somehow I fancy I should like Mrs. M. L. Smith; Mary, I imagine her name is. I am going to write to box 1004." "But aren't you acting on impulse, Sandie?

· Perhaps so-I always do-and somehow my ventures have been tolerably fortunate."

"Yes, but this is such an important thing. Of course you know"-and she laughed rather uneasily-"that you'll be sure to marry the lady '

Marryl I believe every woman has in her character the elements of an Eve Here was an apple I never should have seen but for my sister in-law. It was my turn to laugh.

"Why no, Eliza. That is an object of course which I never thought of. I don't imagine it would prove to be one with me though. I am not a marrying man. Besides she is without doubt a widow with children,

I stopped, for I remembered my sister's bereavement and incumbrances. Her face turned crimson.

"All men do not think it impossible to marry a widow with children, and you may not when Mrs. Smith has kept house for you six months though, to be sure, I don't think, some women could ever make up their minds to marry agaia."

I suppose "some women" referred to herself, and I am glad of this hint as to her sentiments, for poor Robert had left his family very comfortable, and I did not want too see his children subject to the untender mercies of a second papa. After a few more cautions from Mrs. Bishop; and a few strong expressions of admiration for various articles of feminine adornment from little Eliza which extracted from the pocket of her good natured uncle the customary amount of hush money, my visitors departed, and I wrote my letter to box 1004. In it I stated my residence, the salary I was willing to pay, and the number of my household. I gave her my name and the names of a few of my friends who would be ready to afford her whatever information she required as to my means and character. I added a postsorip to say that I particularly objected to children, and would make it a point with my housekee, er to leave hers behind her. If she liked the terms and stipulations, I requested her to call at my counting room the ensuing morning.

It would be idle to say that I attended very closely to business the next forenoon .-The housekeeper fever, the home longing, had taken full possession of me I must confess, besides, to ne small amount of curiosity as to the personal appearance of M. L. Smith. I wanted an agreeable housekeeper. Not too young-that wouldn't look well-no toothless, wrinkled crone to sit opposite me at my board, but a pleasant, cheerful woman young enough to make my home lively.

It was about eleven o'clock when my young man waited upon the lady in. My previous favorable impressions were fully confirmed by appearance. I did not think her handsome, certainly, in the style of sister in-law. She was a small woman, light-footed, and slender, with a sunny, pleasant face, which might have testified to thirty-five summers, but no winters, surely; or if she had met storm or chill, she had forne them with such brave patience that her face reflected only the sunshine. Her brown hair was put simply and smoothly away from her tranquil face. Her eyes were frank and cheerful. Her mouth not small, but winning and smiling. When "An excellent idea, brother Sandie, if you she spoke, her low, pleasant tones endorsed

> "Mr. Bishop, I believe; the gentleman who wrote this letter?"

And she drew my epistle from her pocket. "The same, madam.

"I came, sir, to say that I would accept your propositions; if you still wish it, now that we have met."

I was about to say that I wished it more than ever, since I had seen her, but fortunately, recollected in time, that compliments to my housekeeper were no proper part of the programme, and very decorously concluded my engagement in a matter-of-fact and business manner.

The next week she entered upon Ler duties. I had never known what it was to be so comfortable. My house was a model of convenience and simple elegance; at least my sister in law, when she went over it previous voluntary service amounted, besides frequent to Mrs. Smith's commencement, pronounced it perfect. I had a sort of home feeling that pussy-cat on each toe, and a smoking cap I had never known before; room enough for with the device of a green-eyed poodle, cou- all my possessions; a place to welcome my friends; a very agreeable companion in my housekeeper when I chose to talk to her, an

True, Mrs. Bishop found, whenever she other was not ordered as she managed it in I would far rather have been abandoned to poor, dear Robert's time, "Housekeepers, even the best of them," she was wont to remark, "require a little looking after. They can't be expected to take so much interest in one's affairs as one's own re'ations." Her com ments did not give much uneasiness, however.

usual. I thought a quiet chat with my house keeper over the dining room fire would not be unpleasant. I had begun already to take altogether more interest in her than I was prepared to acknowledge myself. I pictured as I hurried home, the cheerful room, the table handsomely laid, and Mrs. Smith in her neat, quiet dress, sitting by the fire with book or work, waiting for the dinner to be brought up. As I reached my own door, however, I found it open, and three children of varying ages, taking a most affectionate farewell of my housekeeper. I had never cared enough for any one before to experience such an emotion as jealousy, but I think no other word adequately described my feelings as I walked into the parlor and shut the door .-Presently Mrs. Smith made her appearance.

"I am very sorry, sir," she begun.

" Not at all, madam."

"Oh but I am. I remember your stipula tions about the children, perfectly. I surely did not intend they should approy you. I presome you would have no objections to their coming sometimes in your absence, and I like to see them as often as I can, but they shall not be here again at any hour when you are likely to come home."

She must have thought me an ungracious boor, for I growled out, merely-

"No matter-no matter at all."

I was in an ill humor. The pleasant anticipation wi h which I hurried home had not been realized. Moreover I suspected I was beconing too much interested in my house keeper to like to be reminded that others had with shivering dread. stronger claims upon her. That evening I sat on one side of the fire, and Mrs. Smith on the other. I abhor furnaces—it is one of my at length passed me by What a nurse she whims. I loved, when I was a boy, to make pictures in the fire, and the habit and I have grown old together. We had sat silently for some time. I was watching in two embers two little boats sailing on lovingly side by side. At length I asked abruptly-

"What was Mr. Smith's business, madam? "A merchant. He was in a dry goods firm and able to give us every luxury until he fail-

So that was it. He had failed and died and left her all those chilren to support. I looked into the fire again. The boats had d ifted far apart and were sailing down a flame colored river-

" He on the one side-she on the other." I mused on, half sorrowfully, until at length I said, speaking unconsciously out loud-

"Perhaps I could have stood the children if it wern't for thinking she had loved somebody else. She'd be looking back and all the time comparing me with No. 1."

"My voice had attracted Mrs. Smith's attention from her book, but she had evidently not understood what I had said, and was looking up inquiringly. Thank fortune for that. I laughed, a little nervously, I imagine. it. "Nothing. I was not speaking to you; in fact, I think I was talking in my sleep."

She looked down again and I watched her instead of the fire. She was pretty-prettier than I had given her credit for at first. I to them, heaven helping me." thought, too, she might be younger than thirty as I surveyed her low. There was a deli-their brother, since they are my mother's cate peach blossom color on her cheek, an innocent, almost girlish expression on her face. Well, cheek and expression were tothing to me. I got up and went disconsolately to bed.

The next day my sister in-law came to see me. As usual she had plenty of suggestions to make to Mrs. Smith, which that lady received in silence but with a peculiar twinkle in her eyes. At length Mrs. Bishop followed me into the library."

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"Well Sandie," she remarked, seating herself, "since you do not seem disposed to fulfil my prediction and marry your housekeeper. I suppose I may speak of her freely. I have thought from the first that she was a it better." very artful woman. I have no doubt that when she came here she meant to marry you. She is very attentive now, but of course she has her own motives. I can see. If any trial should come you would find out who your friends are."

Mrs. Bishop was right in this, for the trial did come, and I saw who my friend was, my own friend.

I was taken ill early in the spring. My

unobtrusive minister to my comfort, when I with severe headache and sharp pains in my back. The first two days Mrs. Bishop spent in assiduous care of me; though, to confess honored me with a visit, that something or the truth, her attentions were unwelcome, and the tender mercies of my housekeeper, who rarely came into the room when my sister-inlaw was there. The third morning my physician pronounced my disease small-pox. Even in that moment of terror I looked at Eliza Bishop. Her face paled, and I could see her I went home one day a little earlier than hands shake She spoke in a trembling voice.

> "I wish I could stay with you, Sandie; I wish I could. If it were only for myself, I would, but my children."

> "I would not have you stay," I answered "I would not have you run the risk for worlds. I trust you have not endangered yourself. Good bye, sister Eliza."

She went out of the room, and I turned to Mrs. Smith, who was standing near.

"Now you must go also The doctor will find some one to nurse me, and you, too, must look out for your children."

"I must look out for you, sir. My duty is here now. Live or die, I shall stay with you while you need me."

The little woman's voice was firm, and her eyes shone with a clear resolute light. I had not thought she possessed so much will and pulp; stir in one gill of sweet cream, a tablespoon

"Consider," I said. "Do you realize all the risk you run? Of loathsome disease, disfigurement-perhaps a terrible death?"

" I have considered all, sir, and shall stay." Was I selfish to allow it? Perhaps so, but even in that hour of deadly peril, I, who had never loved woman before, longed to have her at my side, to share my danger, nay, to die if I died; to live for me, or, failing that, for no other.

I need not give details of the sickness which followed-the weeks of tarrible suffring when my body and soul could scarcely cling together. I look back upon it, strong man as I am,

It was owing, under God, to her that death, who stood waiting at my pillow day after day, was I vigilant, sleepless, untiring. Perhaps it was owing to her calm courage that she did not take the disease. She seened to be al ways near me, and yet she found time to make herself look as neat and tasteful as usual .-Everything in my room after I was able to notice anything, was in scrupulous order .-Delicate flowers, as fresh and sweet as berself, bloomed on my table; a pleasant dreamy, half-light filled the apartment. What a change from the old boarding house days

"Mary," I said, almost involuntarily, "I have been thinking I ought to thank you for Peach, Apricot, Plum and Nectarine-best saving my life. And yet I do not know as I am grateful. Lite will not be of much value unless you share it. With you for my wife, I could be happy but if you cannot love me, you might as well have let me go by the board."

I had spoken as I felt, seriously and sadly, but a merry twinkle danced in her eyes.

"So you think, now, you could stand not only the children, but my having loved some one else?"

"Then you heard the foolish speech, after all. It wasn't meant for your ear. Forgive it. You are 'oo good for me, any way. I ask nothing better, if you can love me, than to take you just as you are."

"Children and all?"

"Children and all? I'll try to be a father to them, heaven helping me."

"I shall be satisfied, sir, if you will be "Rubarb—Cahoon's Glant and Linnens; the best."

"Rubarb—Cahoon's Glant and Linnens; the best."

"Rubarb—Cahoon's Glant and Linnens; the best."

"Rubarb—Cahoon's Glant and Linnens; the best." am grateful. Life will not be of much value

"I shall be satisfied, sir, if you will be children, not mine."

And Mr. Smith is-?"

"My father. He failed in business last vear though I am happy to say is living and well. I wanted to help him, but the only thing I knew how to do was to keep house. It seems a proper enough occupation for an old maid like me. You see I am not very young, sir. When I found you thought me a widow, with children, I determined to favor the odd mistake. I thought it would be dignified. I am not Mrs. Smith, though, but simply Mary Smith, spinster, at your service, or at service in your family, if you like that way of stating

" And you will change your title, and retain vour situation."

Her answer is no one's business but my

Six weeks afterward, my sister in-law was invited to my wedding. She looked surprised, but she forebore any comment, save a remind er of her prediction that Mrs. Smith would conquer my prejudices against widows with incumbrances. The laugh was against her sickness came on muddenly. I was attacked when I told her that the future Mrs. Sandie

Bishop was to go to the Hymenial altar for the first time.

I have been married five years. My preudices against children have yielded to the bold little Sandie, and a winsome little Mary, and sitting by my own peaceful fireside, I bless the day and Providence that first made me known to my housekeeper.

Household Recipes.

An Excellent Liniment .- Take the whites of two eggs, beaten to a freth, a wineglass of vinegar, wineglass spirits of turpen ine, and a wineglass of alcohol, beating it all the time. This linimen must be put together in the order mentioned above or it will not be thoroughly incorporated. This is said to be very superior in all cases of sprains, bruises, &., on man or beast.

Potato Apple Dumplings .- Boil any quantity of white, mealy potatoes; pare them and mash them with a rolling pin; then dredge in flour enough to form a dougn; roll it out to about the thickness of piecrast and make up the dumpling by putting an apple, pared cored and quartered, to each .-

Indian Cakes .- Six well beaten eggs, one quart of milk, warmed, a small lump of butter, a tea spoon of salt, one of soda, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint and one half Indian meal. Bake in buttered tine about two inches thick. Better

Baked Apple Pudding .- Boil one pound and s half of good apples with a gill of water, and half a pound brown sugar, till reduced to a smooth ful of flour or fine bread crumbs; flavor with a little lemon juice, or grated lemon, and bake forty

Cheap Sponge Cake.—Two eggs, one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, one spoonful of sweet milk, half a spoonful of suds, one teaspoonful of cream of tariar, and a little salt; grate in some rind of lemon, and add part of the juice and a tenepooning of butter. Bake fifteen minutes.

Deborah's Batter Pudding -Sixteen tablespoons ful of flour, one quart of milk, six eggs, salt; beat the egg to a froth on a plate, and after it is mixed beat it fifteen minutes. Either boil or bake.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

A am composed of 14 letters. 4y 1, 8, 4, 12, 9, 9, 2, is a river in France. 4y 10 3, 13, 18 2, 6, is a nutritions beverage. 4y 2, 14 12, 9, is a noted English public school. 4y 7, 6, 8, 9, is a well known vegetable. My 7, 6, 8, 9, is a well known vegetable. My 13, 8, 7, 2, 4, was an English theological

rriter.

My 11, 3, 7, 2, 4, 12, was a King of Scotland.

My 14, 8, 7, 8, 11, is a mountain in Palestine.

My 5, 2, 9, 6, 14, is a natimal inhabiting Africa.

My whole is a celebrated American historian.

Greenfield, Mich.

To Scriptural Enigms of Sept. 1st .- JERICHO. To Geographical Enigma of Sept. 15.—Georgi

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES

The following Trees, Plants, &c.

Apple—8, 4 and 5 years old; a very general assortment.

Pear—1 and 2 years old; Dwarf and Standard, so extensive in variety as to enable us to fill the most particular order. Also, saveral choice varieties of bearing age.

Cherry—1 and 2 years old; Dwarf and Standard, beautiful trees.

varieties; trees very vigorous.

Currants—Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, and twelve other varieties; quality plants unsurpassable.

hous Roots, &c., in great variety.

Rhubarb—Cahoon's Giant and Linnaeus; the best
two varieties, without question; very low
by the dozen, bundred or thousand.

Asparagus—very strong, I and 2 yeor old roots.

Hedge rlants—Honey Locust; Privet, I and 2 yes;
Red and White Cedar.

Our articles generally are of the finest growth, and will be sold at the lowest rates. For particular informa-

Our Several Catalogues, viz:

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of all our productions.
No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 3. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, Roses, &c.
No. 4. A Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Green
Honse, and Bedding Plants, &c.
No. 5. A Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and
Dealers.

Forwarded on receipt of stamp for each.

SMITH & HANCHETT. Syracuse, Sept., 1860.

CAST STEEL BELLS. For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms FACTORIES, &c. FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

HAVE been tested in all cil "steen Europe and America Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can "a heard fartner than other b ils. They cost 50 per cent less than THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS.

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,
for re cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay
for Steel Bells of same size.
Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the
United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY.

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INGERSOLL'S PATENT PORTABLE PRESS.

FOR BALING HAY, Rags, Wool, Broom Corn, &c. Simple, powerful and efficient—is in Reved to be the best in use. For particulars sond for circulars.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

DETROIT. MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE,

CLEVELAND LINE,

CLEVELAND LINE,

CLEVELAND LINE,

CLEVELAND LINE,

CLEVELAND LINE,

CHORDON,

C

ON and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenge Trains will run as follows:

J Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, exceptions with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:15 A. M.; connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:26 A. M.; (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, exceptionally 4: 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:35 P. M., Adriant 1:39 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train or Chicago (via old Boad), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

M.
Toledo accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 12:15
P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with
Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.
FROM CHICAGO-Mail and Express, daily, except
Sundays (via old Bond), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sundays, via Air Line, at 8:00 A M.,
making connection with 4:05 P. M. train from Toledo at
Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.; Ohl
cago and Montreal Express, daily except Saturday, at 8:00
P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05
A. M.

A. M. FROM TOLED:)—Chicago and Montreal Express, dai y except Sundays at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit a

7:00 A. M. Mail and Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M. arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M. Detroit Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 3:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:
Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan
Southern Main Line for Chicago, with Now Albany and
salem Bailroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chica
to with all Roads for the Northwest and South
Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains
or Jackson.

Connect and a Adrian with Sackson Brance Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Dunkirk, Buffallo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Southwest, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Kendalville, Ligonier and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Sarnia, Toronto, Pressect, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffallo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwauke Railway for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and interme diate Stations.

ate Stations. Freight Trains leave dally, except Sunday, as follows: FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M. arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M. POR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M. arriving at Chicago at 500 P. M. Trains are run by Chicago at 100 P. M. arriving at at 100

Total Chicago, as a company of the company and company

H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES,

Coldwater. Mich. THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready

For the Fall Trade of 1860. My assortment contains the following staple articles all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz: 100,000 grafted Apple trees, 3 and 4 years old, 300,000 do do 2 years old, 400,000 do do 1 " " " 20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Goosebarries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

FOR NURSCYMEN

I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flower ing Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers

Are respectfully invited to look through my stock be fore closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely sgreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and Sec us, and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately,

Local Agents at all prominent points in this and west ern States. Also,

20 or 30 Live Men.

20 or 30 Live Men,

H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.



[Established in 1826.]
The Subscribers manisficture and have constantly for asic at their old established. Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations & Managard in the works. proved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular Address &c. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN

SELECTING the BEST MOWER and

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the at New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farm "Wa think the improvements put upon this machine

(Kirby's American Harvester.)
since the last State Fair, justly entitle it to the award ("THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OF IMPLEMENT POR THE FARMER, RITHRE NEWLY INTERPOLE AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOWIN USA.") and the exceeding strength and great simplifying of the machine must command it to the Farming community

BOOK AGENTS, PLEASE READ.

BOOK AGENTS, PLEASE READ.

(THE GOOD TIME?) for your busin as has now a come. With good crops and good prices, good sales are certain. Please send for The Private Circus tar of the Auburn Publishing Coc, which contains the most valuable Subscription Books, and effect the best inducements of any firm in the country Students, Teachers, Cierks, or any who desire profitable employment near home and Lee from risk,—that will pay them from \$3 to \$5 per day, should write at once to E. D. STORESE,

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THE INSTITUTION was founded more than ten I years ago, and is now in a very presperous condition. There are three departments—frequentledry, 4cutlend, and Collegiate, in each of which a thorough, substantial and liberal plan of education is pursued. The next term begins Sept. 20th. For circulars address 34-4t REV. E. J. BOYD, Principal.

THE BEST MACHINE AND NO MISTAKE,

For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER, Aultman & Miller's Patent,

OF CARTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURED BY Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,

JACKSON, MICHIGAN. A Perfect Mower,

A First Class Reaper,

It has proved to be THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT,

And it works MORE EASILY & SURELY THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE.

This fact is so well established by the Farmers themselves, that there is no longer any occasion for our incomparable list of

GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say

the Farmers of Michigan that any of them who have not yet ordered

one of these machine, they want it FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860, they should loose no time in ordering it from us

from one of our Agents, viz: Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER

Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER.

Wayne County—HEATH & DRESSER, Blindbury's
Hotel, Detroit.
C. M. MANN. 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.
Cakland County. H. N. HILL, Pontiac.
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Oakland County—J. DURKEE, Pontiac.

WM DENNISON. Troy.

Macomb County and coat tier of townships in Cakland
L. WODDWAED, Rochester.

(alhous County—V. GIBBS, Homer.
G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & OD. Battle Oreck.

Kalanasso County—Dr. F. RANSOM, Kalamasso,
Lenawes & Monros—KEYES & FRIEZE, Clinton.

Washtenaen, cast part—GEO. ALEXANDER, Ypellasti,
HORACE WELSH, Pittsfield.

HENDERSON & RISDON, Ann Arbor.

Geneses Co.—J. C. DAYTON, Grand Blune.
Oakland Co.—WM. HENDERSON, West Novl.
Ionia County.—H DWGARMO. Lyons
Livingaton Oo. FREEMAN WEBB, Pinckney.
Juckson Co.—M. LONGYEAR, Grass Lake.

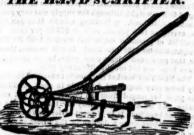
J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well cerablished (embracing all real improvements and having some poculiar is tisely which no other machino has or oak have) that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in mar State, who can procure this, will purchase any other either for mowing or reaping

WATERS LATHROP & MeNAUGHTON,
Jackson, March 31, 1860.

THE BEST GARDEN IMPLEMENT THE HAND SCARIFIER.



WEOFFEE FOR SALE the Improved Hand Scarifier an implement unsurpassed in its utility for the use of Gardeners, and one which is the most labor-saving implement at this seen of any that is offered. During the spring these implements have been remodeled, made stronger and more efficient than those which were offered last year, which was the first time they have been until no general use. put in general use.
Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as
J. B. BLOSS & CO,
1 eccived. Address
22 Monroe avenue, Detroit.

FISHER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON MOWER.

THIS MOWER has no side draught, weighs only see I pounds, and is the most simple in construction, and being made of wrought iron, it is the lightest and most desirable machine in market We respectfully ask those wanting mowers to examine this machine before deciling to make a purchase. All inquiries will be proper ly answered. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO.

at the American Seed Store,
22 Monrue Avenue.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF Christopher Columbus and his Crew! This Beautiful Engraving was designed by REFIREMS one of the most celebrated artists that ever fived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$8000.

size 29 by 99 inches.

The Philadelphis Dathy News says, "the more nominal sum asked for the engraving is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional tift."

meut for persons to purchase, without the additional (lift."

BCHEDULE OF GIFTS

To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars send for a Bill.

1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash, \$800

1 Cash, \$4,000 10 Cash, \$300

1 Cash, \$4,000 10 Cash, \$200

1 Cash, \$6,000 10 Cash, \$200

1 Cash, \$6,000 10 Cash, \$300

1 Cash, \$600 10 Cash, \$500

1 Cash, \$600 100 Cash, \$500

1 Cash, \$600 1000 Cash, \$600

2 Cash, \$

£ : 91-8m

MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR. Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WOOL DEALER, DETROIT Woodward Avenue, MICHIGAN.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER and REAPER.

Alban's a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by favoritism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved

The Buckeve Mower and Refer,
manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton o Jackson,

manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton o Jackson,
DROIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO THE KIEBY AND ALL OTHER MACHINES,
long since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuff's.

The prices which had been going up and upward til the later part of last week, suddenly took the opposite course. The New York market beginning to feel the effect of the great rush of produce, which has been crowding eastward for the past six or eight weeks, or since harvest, the consequence is that the better feeling which a few days of sunshine effected in Great Britain becaused reduces to the advanced direction with an has caused prices to take a downward direction, with an nncertain feeling as to the point at which this decline might locate itself. All that our farmers have to do in this state of things is to hold on to their white wheat for short time, and not be in a hurry to sell while the pan-

ic lasts.

In the Detroit market, white wheat which last week
was worth \$1 12 to 1 15, is now selling at \$1 01 to 1 08
per bushel, and red wheat at \$1 00. Several parcels of
white have sold within a few days at these rates, and in
the streets little over \$1 can be obtained. Good extra flour has declined from 2 to 8 shillings per barrel. Old corn is advanced, and oats are very plenty at 23 cents.— Barley remains steady at \$1 12½ per 100 pounds for good samples. Apples now range at 25 to 85 cents per bushel; mone but the very choicest bring the latter price, how-

The to it is sufficient fury Auto

quotations for produce are:	
Extra white wheat flour W bbl	4 75@ 5 25
Superfine flour	4 50@ 4 75
White wheat, extra, \$9 bush	1 04@ 1 06
White wheat, No. 1, 19 bush	1 00@ 1 08
Red wheat No 1	0 96@ 1 00
Red wheat, No. 1	0 44@ 0 45
Clean in store bush	0 460 0 50
Octo buch	0 220 0 28
Oats, bush	0 500 0 55
Rye, bush	1 000 1 12
Barley, W cwt	1 000 1 06
Corn meal, W cwt	
Bran, 18 ton	9 00@10 00
	11 00@12 00
Butter, fresh roll & D	0 12@
Butter in firkin per Ib	0 70 0 08
Eggs, W doz	0 06@ 0 09
Potatoes, Meshannocks & bush	0 20@ 0 24
Common sorts & bush	0 186 0 20
Beans, W bush-	0 620 0 65
Apples, green, best qualities \$ bush	0 800 0 87
2d quality, W bush	0 25@ 0 40
Clover seed, W bush of 60 Ds	4 000 4 25
Timothy seed, per bush	8 5000
Hay, timothy, & ton	6 000 8 00
Hay, marsh, & ton	5 000 6 00
Hay, marsu, w ton	0.00

Live Stock, &c.

The live stock market of the week is rather brisker than usual, the cool weather enabling purchasers to kill and hold over. Smith of the Marine market states his prohises this week number 80 head, averaging fram 21/2 purchases this week failing to 3 % cents per to live weight. He also bought 102 dressed sheep at 5 cents. When he purchases sheep alive, it is difficult to keep them in the neighborhood of the city on account of the dogs which destroy them.—Hogs are not coming in freely as yet. Several good heavy hogs have been sold at rates ranging from 6% to

neavy nog means.

The Albany market this week shows a considerable advance; many good cattle, the pick of the droves, seli-divance; many good cattle, the pick of the droves, seli-divance; many good, reaching 3,100 head. S. Budlong sold 38 Michigan cattle, averaging 1470 pounds each, at \$73 50 per head. A small lot of premium cattle that reached 2,000 ms live weight, dold for \$120 per head. It will be seen, there-eacher each over horizon group of the property of the property

weight, 4old for \$120 per head. It will be seen, therefor, that good oxen bring a good price, but as usual, the "lean kine" are not sought after at any price.

The New York market is somewhat unsettled the supply being very large, still for eattle in good condition, the price has ranged from 9% to 10c, New York estimates. At an average, we may say that the price of cattle has been from % to % a cent better than last week. There has been quite a decline in the prices of sheep, the difference ranging from \$7% c to 50c per head.

COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

THES SUPERIOR BOILER, which was patented in 1859, is now manufactured and kept for eale by the subscribers in the village of TECUMSEH. They have purchased the right for the State of Michigan, and are now prepared to supply all orders.

THE PORTABLE SUGAR OR SYRUP EVAPORAis acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the most important invention that has yet been made for the purpose of rendering the Sorghum or Implies of the highest and most economical value to the grower. As the boiler for making Maple Sugar, it has been proved by many trials the past winter to be suited for making the highest quality of either sugar or syrup, and that where it has been, all other boilers will be discarded.

These boilers have been improved in many particulars since last season, are made of large and small sizes, best material, and are put together in the most workmanlike manner. Orders will be promptly filled, and further information as te prices, capacity and other matters will all times be furnished.

RICHARI) & CO.,

25-6m Tecumsch, Lenswee co., Mich.

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER,



FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF SEED GRAIN BROADCAST.
TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED in all parts of
this State and Western Canada.
Address F. B. SANBORN, Agent for Michigan and
Western Canada. Office at B. & W. R. Novrs, 87
Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 35-1m

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE at Profice & Ace'l. Warehouse, at ma, ufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen rune ning in this city, Detroit, Mich.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF IM-PROVED STOCK.

CETH A. BUSHNELL'S farm having been sold, his acock of SHORTHORN CATTLE, mostly Cows and Heifers, reserved from other sales together with a few young Bulls, are now offered at private sale. Also, his Jacks and Jennetts, Southdown Sheep and Chester White Pigs.

Assignee of SETH A. BUENNELL.

Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.,
August 21, 1860.

J. BALLARD & SONS, NILES, MICH.,

BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WEOFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred W Devon Bulls and Harpfess, from three months to two years old. We invite especial attention to the fact that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book; which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with overy animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals, to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered oh board the east of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge. 24-8m

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK Offered at Private Sale.

Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of therough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to precure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock brod from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found any where, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulags address

E. N. WILLCOX.

April 4th, 1860. 14tf.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female.

J. B. CRIPPEN.

Coldwater. May 1, 1860.

18-4m Coldwater, May 1, 1860.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

REILLY'S ELLIOTT.

MANUFACTURERS OF REILLY'S BADGER STATE

Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture
Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and
all kinds of Castings.
WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Pro-mem at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee. White Pigeon, St. Joseph co., Mich., April 9, 1860.

HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY OR CATTLE SCALES! THE BEST IN USE.

PIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont I State Fair. '57 and '58.
FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.
FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs.
SIVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute

SIVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

Howe's Scales for all Uses, have Great Simplicity Wonderful Accuracy.

Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level. Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fairs, to JAMES G. DUDLEY,

General Western Agent, 93 Main st.,

44-1y

Buffalo, N. Y.

HARBISON'S IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE.

PATENTED JANUARY 4 1859.

Woss of all kinds are effectually expelled by these contents of the advantages which this hive possesses to over other hives now offered to the public, are:

1st. The shape and size; being fifteen inches agare on the outside, by thirty inches high; conforming to the natural half and main heat of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrical shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the Aplary, as well as being easily and cheaply constructed of rentile and the convenient and very efficient mode of rentile and the convenient and very efficient mode of rentile the live; are the convenient and very efficient mode of rentile the live; are the convenient and very efficient mode of rentile the live; are the convenient and very efficient mode of rentile the live; are the convenient and very efficient mode of the convenient and very efficient mode of rentile the live; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbet or groove.

6th. The ease with which all fifth that accumulates in the live; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbet or groove.

6th. The ease with which all end of the colony may be disclosed and destroyed.

6th. The ease with which all end of the colony in the proper place; and we have a cap is set in a rabbet or groove.

6th. The rease and we have the condition of the convenient of the colony in the proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.

7th. The general construction of the hive is such as the condition of the proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.

7th. The general construction of the hive is such as to permit the removal of any or all the combs of a live with seaso and dispatch, thereby renabling the spiral to the condition of each at any period of the year, and when necessary efforts the condition of each at any period of the year, and when necessary from those barring plent wh

culty.

There are many advantages in the live too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, it not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial.—I will transfer bees from the old hive into this, and give satisfaction for no pay. My hives I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first cost don't vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address

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A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN, SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitlated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrohlous taint is variously caused by inercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it. seems to be the rod of Him who says. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, whith, in the lung, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the bload, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this tsaint in the system. Most of the consumption which declinates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brsin, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggrevated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lunking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise.—Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destreutive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUFTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONE'S FIRE, BLAINS and BOILS, TUNORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWOEM, HEUMANTEN, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPEY, DISPRISTA, DEBLITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED ON IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vival fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. A YER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit and by all Druggists every where.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

PURIFY THE BLOOD! MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS

PHIENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity with which these preeminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES
of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney's.

IN ALL CASES
of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney's.

BLIJOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BLIJOUS COLIO, SEBOUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS,
COLIO, CORRUPT HUMORS,
DEOPHESS.

DYSPEPSIA—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Fuyer AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—
GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAYRI, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Lose of appetite, MERCURIAL DISEASE.—Never falls to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarasparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERYOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PLIME—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the Head, Scuryy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

ngs.
SCROFULA, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcer
if every description. f every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these fedicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM

No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK. O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agent, 12-tf Successors to L. D. &. H. C. GRIGGS.

Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

use:
ist. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-boits from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

because the sharp corner of the since scrapes the may before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the

hey.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.

5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.

6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and oosens them.

7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.

8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing,
or pulling,—ean be learned by the dullest hand, so as to
become expert in twice crossing the field.

Our engraving represents Lounsbury & Willson's new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Wilson's Horse Rake, over those now in Lounsbury & Wilson's Horse Rake, over those now in Lounsbury & Directions for Using the Rake.

Place the reins over the shoulders, press the hands lightly forward on the rod in the direction of the stilts, so that you may feel the guage of the head, and points of the teeth along the ground to suit the inequalities, and load up. To unload, give a quick pull back on the handles, keeping the horse under good speed, so that the rake will swing over the winrow at the same time it unloads; then suddenly push forward, and load again.—A slight push at any time will restore the slide to the head for loading.

The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the 9th of June, 1858, and in the United States the 51st of January, 1860, to run 14 years, from date, in each country, owing to additional improvements. Good patents have been obtained, securing the principles of the Rake. Manufacturers in any part of the United States or Canada, having suitable machinery, will find the manufacture of these Portable Rakes, only weighing 50 lbs., a profitable branch of business, in which there can be no risk, as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general use as the original Pennock Rake, and afford a better profit than any other, on account of its simple construc-

DESCRIPTION.

A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2½ inches square, and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.

B. 1½ in. equivare, and 26½ in. long, framed into it.
C. Ash handles, 1½ by 3 in.. and 1½ by 2½ in., 3 ft. 5 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (2½ feet high from the ground line when the sild is against the head,) and bolted to the head by two ½ in. bolts, 6 in. long, and serewed up with nut and bevel washer.
E. The silde, or stripper, is of light weod, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, ½ by 2½ in., with six blocks between, 8-16 in. thicker than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2½ in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by ½ in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two ½ in. oak studs.

F. Two small chains, with welded links ½ in. long, of ½ in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends.

The Celebrated Spanish Jack,

BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand for Marcs during the coming season, commencing April 12th, and closing October 1st, 1860:

At Spring Brook Farm, near the village of Farmington.

At Spring Brook Farm, near the village of Farmington.

PEDIGREE.—Black Hawk is a pure Spanish Jack; color black; good proportions: fourteen hands high nine years old this spring. His Sire was by "Old Mohawk" of Virginia; g. sire, "Mammoth" of Spain. Dam, the "Royal Gift Jenny."

TERMS.—For Mares, ten dollars the season. money to be paid, or a good note at three months given when the Mare is first served. All marce at the owner's risk.

Jennies will be served at fifteen dollars the season.

The subscriber, wishing to purchase all the mules got by said Jack, will pay from \$25 to \$80 for all sound mules sired by him. The mules to be delivered, of sound and healthy formation, at the Spring Brook Farm, at the age of five months—bargains in all cases to be made before the mare is put, in which case no charge will be made for the use of Jack. George F. Gregory is authorized to contract for the Mules, and his contracts will be fulfiled by me. I will give a premium of \$10 for the Best Mule, and one of \$5 for the Fattest Mule, to be determined by disinterested men after the mules are delivered to me.

March 20, 1860.

F. E. ELDRED.



DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER. The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in

the World. Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville,

Ky., 1857. The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are medicated.

hese machines are made of iron, are easily worked, man being able to manufacture a first rate article ther a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have
we dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to
ecompany the machine out \$2.00 each.
These machines will manufacture per day, according

accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and iwo boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has be-come a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a drain-ing material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

The purpose address are to to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS, - - PROPRIETOR.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. NEVER DEBILITATES.

T is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved to diseases for which it is with confidence in all the recommended. It has cured thousands who had given up all merous unsolicited certishow.

who had given up all merous unsolicited ecritishow.

The dose must be adapt of the individual taking tities as to act gently on.

Let the dictates of your the use of the LIVER and it will cure Liver Hous Attacks, Dyslead and the work of the the work

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

-ALSO. SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cagentle but active Catharhas used in his practice. The constantly increase who have long used the faction which all express induced me to place them. The Profession well thartics act on different. The FAMILLY CAhas, with due reference to been compounded from a stable Extracts, which act alimentary canal, and are eases where a Cathartic rangements of the mess, Pains in the case where a Cathartic rangements of the mess, Pains in the ness, Pains in the case where a Cathartic rangements of the mess, Pains in the case where a Cathartic rangements of the mess, Pains in the case where a Cathartic rangements of the Brook and many heir, too numerous to men Bose, 1 to 3.

eir, too numerous to meni eir, too numerous to meni Dose, 1 to 8.

PRICE 30 CENTS. The Liver Invigorator and Family Catharite Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

**Manufacturer and Proprietor,
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